The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Anyone who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.—NO. 30. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 31, 1873.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail per year, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

EXPERIMENTS WITH MILK PANS.

In our neighborhood, and indeed in all the surrounding country, we find that "crocks" made of clay are generally used, and however particular we may be in selecting these crocks after a while the glaze cracks and scales off, leaving holes, often minute ones, but the smaller the more troublesome, which are filled with milk, which in turn sours, and not being thoroughly removed, sours the milk early. We discarded them for stone jars holding two gallons; these were an improvement, being easier to keep sweet and clean, but more difficult to handle on account of their weight. Hoping to do still better, the cream not seeming to rise as rapidly as required, we supplanted these with tin pans holding from three to three and a half gallons, with a fourteen inch surface (diameter.) These also had their objections, being hard to lift from shelf to shelf, and having three seems, etc. We now have the tin pans with one seam only, eight and a half inches in height, with a surface of eleven inches in diameter, and bottom seven inches in diameter. They are easily handled, holding two gallons. To prevent their corroding we paint them on the outside. We also have three tiny metal feet on the bottom, by which prevent them wearing through so readily. In summer we keep our milk in troughs of running water, six inches deep. These pans give entire satisfaction.—*Cin. Maryland Farmer.*

LIME AND SALT.

Prof. Johnson recommends for fertilizing purposes to mix one bushel of salt and two bushels of dry lime under cover, and allow the mixture to decompose gradually, thus forming chemical union. For this purpose the mixture should be made six weeks before use, or still better, two or three months, the heap being turned over occasionally. This salt and lime mixture, when applied, at the rate of twenty or thirty bushels per acre, forms an excellent top dressing for many crops. It acts powerfully on the vegetable matter in the soil. Fifty-six bushels applied to turnips have produced as large a crop as barn-yard manure. It is destructive to grubs and insects in the soil. Like salt it attracts moisture from the air, and is useful against drouth. Its decomposing power is remarkable, and if three or four bushels of lime are mixed with a load of muck, the latter will be thus thoroughly powdered.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A NEW RACE OF MILKING SHEEP.

The Secretary of the Central Society of Agriculture of France, in a report of the years 1870-71, draws attention to a new race of milking sheep. After so many ameliorations realized in England and France in relation to the aptitudes of farm animals, we might think that there is no more progress to be made in this direction, if new results do not manifest themselves from time to time. We owe to our colleague, M. Guyot, the communication of a recent amelioration of this kind.

M. de Bray, an inhabitant of El-ko-lai, Algeria, has carefully studied and made known a precious race of sheep for milking purposes, which is supposed to have originated in Chili. The ewes of this new race, which has been cultivated at Aveyron, are very abundant milkers and prolonged secretion of milk. They furnish, after lambing, as much as two litres a day; while the ewes of Aveyron produce on an average only a quarter as much. Of the five dialitres of buttery milk, containing fat bodies with volatile acids, to which the best cheeses of Roquefort owe their excellent quality. We know that one litre of milk, of all others, is the most creamy. The Maltese ewes can besides, be submitted to fattening, and thus furnish successively milk and mutton. Mr. Guyot endeavors to introduce this new breed into the interior of France.

USE FOR SCOTCH THISTLE.

A correspondent of the London *Times* states that in New Zealand an important use is found for the Scotch thistle, in farm economy. It spreads over the rough fern hills, takes full possession of the poorest soil, and, not liked by domestic animals, and in about four years is exhausted and disappears, having in the meantime nursed and protected a growth of clover and grass, which has taken its place. He states the long tap-roots of the thistle having opened and pulverized the soil and fitted it for the growth of the grasses.

SMOOTHING A HORSE.

Much care is necessary in handling the sensitive part of a horse, viz., the belly, flank, and inside of the thigh. Many horses are made troublesome by being constantly teased by a reckless groom. I believe that a curry-comb should never be used upon a trotting horse during the training season. To the last to once clean, the stable swept twice per day as it ought to be, the bedding kept dry and clean, and the horse allowed to be rubbed dry when sweating there will be no excuse for using anything except a rubber and brush. If a part becomes a little stained during the night, a little hook warm water should be applied to the part immediately rubbed dry. Now, in rubbing these sensitive and all important parts, let the flat hand, covered with a rubber, be applied with a steady pressure upon the part, without any curling of the fingers, and without constantly removing it as many do during the process of rubbing, and the horse will soon believe that he is not to be tickled, and will be quite a different horse as it regards kicking or biting, and far less excitable in many other respects. A person will bear a hard rub upon the back part of his bare foot with the flat hand, but if done with the ends of the fingers, he could hardly be kept in his skin.

No words should be used to the horse that he cannot well understand, and they should not be repeated so often as to make him heedless, but they should be spoken in a mild tone of voice. The language, tone and other signs in grooming, driving, and all other exercises should not only be limited and to the point, but should be applied with strict, regularity, that they may be well understood and that the action and response may be mutual. A neglect in the horse to answer a call is an error in his management or else there is an error in the call.—*Cor. N. H. Farmer.*

A NEW KIND OF BUTTER.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

That there is a new article of butter, or what will be called and put on the market by that name, there is no doubt. A company has just been formed in this city, with a capital of $500,000, for the purpose of manufacturing this new butter. In searching for the necessity that conceived this invention, for it can be called nothing else, it is necessary to go back to the late war between France and Germany, when it is found that during the siege of Paris the markets became bare of butter, as well as many other articles of necessity, and the idea of manufacturing something to take the place of it became apparent, for butter is now, amongst the better classes, certainly an article of *necessity*. From inquiries made of a gentleman and a practical chemist, who resided there during that time, we find that very many experiments were made to find such a substitute, which was finally accomplished in Paris by which, chemically treated, procured a substitute closely resembling the article of butter, and known as oleomargarine. There was still something that would not deceive any one accustomed to eating our orange county butter, and the original inventor, after continuing his experiments for some time, has finally succeeded in producing an article so closely resembling butter that he has induced some New York capitalists to purchase for a large sum the use of his invention, he having patented it. They have formed this company, and are actively engaged in perfecting their arrangements, and in advance the delivery of this butter on the market. Whether they will convince the consumer that this substitute for tallow is as good as butter made in the old fashioned way remains to be seen, and whether they will furnish it at the present ruling price of butter, the price for butter is not high, but it is made at a cost (taking the present price of lard) to ourselves (on information) of forty cents per lb. for delivery in the customary butter packages. In European countries the substitution of oleomargarine as an article of consumer matter than in America for the low price of labor, and the low costs of materials, and it does not deceive here, unless it so closely resembles the simon pure as to make the detection impossible, we do not augur any great success in the undertaking.

Honey-Bees by Mail.

[Washington Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe.]

A strange question is now before the Postoffice Department awaiting a decision from the Postmaster-General. A man in Massachusetts has invented a cage composed of wood and wire netting to send honey-bees through the mails. The trap is a block of wood about six inches long and two inches wide by an inch deep; in this three large holes are bored nearly through, and the sides are covered with a fine wire netting. Seven bees, including a queen-bee, are placed in each compartment, and the top of the block is then fitted on, a piece of wood pierced in circles to correspond with the holes, which is plugged up by a piece of sponge soaked in honey. The inventor claims that the objection to these packages, for the alleged reason that the honey would run out, is a paper place over the holes, and dabs other matter in contact, and besides, as one postmaster explained, the fact of the bees being sent by mail through examining and studying the contrivance until the bees string every one of them, and, in showing them how it was necessary how to handle it without injury, the blasted things stung him, too." Postmaster-General Key, of Chattanooga, has decided that these packages could not be admitted to the mails, upon the ground that they injured other mail matter; but Gen. B. F. Butler, as attorney for the inventor, appealed the case to the Postmaster-General, and the latter has now before him the disposition shall be made of the matter.

Revenues of the Church of England.

A balance sheet of the revenues and expenditures of the Church of England, which is official by virtue of the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has recently been issued, and give some interesting facts relative to the financial resources of that great religious establishment. The most reliable statistics show that the membership of the church is about 13,000,000. The aggregate annual receipts are over $50,000,000, which are derived from the following sources: Endowments, $21,000,000; State aid, $7,500,000; parochial collections, $16,000,000; and miscellaneous contributions and receipts, $16,500,000. The total annual disbursements are as follows: Maintenance of the clergy, $20,500,000; education of the poor, $15,000,000; church institutions, foreign missions, church building, &c., $15,000,000. Under the head of clerical maintenance, the 2 Archbishops, 26 Bishops, and 70 Archdeacons receive $692,500. There are 30 deans, 127 canons, 190 minor canons, 600 singers, and others, who cost $1,080,925. In addition to these, there are 13,041 rectors and vicars, and 5,706 curates, whose services amount to $15,730,255, or an average salary of about $1,200 apiece.

It is not generally understood that, while letters may be forwarded without additional postage from one postoffice to another at the request of the party addressed who may be traveling or has removed to another city, newspapers cannot thus be transmitted, according to a recent ruling of the Postoffice Department.

The British and Foreign Bible Society are now engaged in the translation of the Bible into Japanese, and the Gospel of St. John has been completed and printed.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1873.

The Louisiana Situation.

The proclamation of the President, issued this afternoon, commanding the insurgents in Louisiana to disperse, it is conceded on all hands will have the effect to restore peace and quiet to the State, or which it is in so much need. Although General Kellogg made application for assistance in due form, under the Constitution, two weeks ago nearly, the President has hesitated until this time to respond, hoping that the disorganizers would end their efforts at disturbance. If all violent and organized opposition to Governor Kellogg does not cease within the twenty days prescribed by the President's proclamation, orders will be at once issued to General Emory to put it down with a strong hand. No such emergency, however, is anticipated. The McEnery element are really getting very tired of the strife which they have inaugurated, and will be delighted to subside, as they will now claim that it can be done honorably. Governor Kellogg will most likely consider it his duty to take prompt measures to punish such of the fomenters of the strife as have made themselves liable to the laws.

Cruel Abandonment of Seamen.

In the winter of 1870, '72 the schooner Franklin, of New London, Connecticut, made a voyage to the South Shetland Isles, in the pursuit of seals. After laying of the islands some time the Captain, Holmes, without any apparent cause, pulled up anchor one day and departed, leaving on the island the third mate, King, and seven seamen. The deserted party suffered the most horrible privations from the cold and exposure and the want of proper food, being compelled to subsist altogether on seal flesh. Four of the seamen died. The other three put to sea in a small boat, in the hope of being picked up by some passing vessel, and were probably lost. King, after remaining seven months on the island was taken off by a vessel touching there for seals. He was carried to Pernambuco, and there cared for by the American Consul. His deposition has been forwarded here by the Consul, and was transmitted to-day by Secretary Fish to the Attorney General. The Attorney General immediately forwarded the papers to the United States District Attorney at New London, with instructions to at once institute criminal proceedings against Holmes.

Raid After the Kickapoos.

The last information received of General Mackenzie's raid across the Rio Grande, after the Kickapoo Indians, may or may not be true. On the assumption that it is correct, there is considerable comment on it to-night in diplomatic circles. It is believed that the invasion of Mexican territory will be met with a remonstrance, and that the United States government will be asked to disavow the act of its military commander. Our own officials, however, express no opinion on the subject, thinking that they have not been given General Mackenzie's report is received. If the facts are as reported, then it remains to be seen whether or not the United States disavows the act. The precedent will have been set, and hereafter our troops can pursue marauding bands or agents professedly on behalf of their respective nations or tribes, and treat friendly Mexican citizens with their attorneys to swindle and cheat the own people, with the said John H. B. Latrobe, attorney, of Baltimore, Maryland. The contracts or agreements were made after the treaty and ostensibly for the payment of said attorney for his services as attorney in making the treaty and for the collection of fifty per cent. of all moneys to be become due to the Choctaws and Chickasaws respectively from the United States."

These agreements made with Latrobe by the Choctaw and Chickasaw delegates of 1866 are then given.

"These agreements, however," says the committee, "though made ostensibly with John H. B. Latrobe, are really fraudulently and collusively made in the interest of Latrobe, to enable him, as the pecuniary consideration of the treaty, to defraud the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and divide the spoils with Cooper and Cochrane and the delegates of 1866 of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations except Robert Jones. Latrobe was the proper person for such things, and, being well satisfied that his confidants, his agent for defrauding the Choctaws of $100,000 and the Chickasaws of $200,000 or $300,000, was the delegates of the United States government to compel him and his accomplices to return to those nations respectively."

The report of the committee introduces an abundance of testimony in support of these charges.

DR. R. K.

THE BORDER RAIDERS.

Reported Violation of Mexican Territory by United States Troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1873.—The following is the text of the telegram received at the Mexican Legation from the Vice Consul at Santonio, dated Thursday: "I have seen letters stating that on the 17th inst. General McKenzie crossed the international line with 400 men and five hundred horsemen and attacked the Lipons, Mascelleros and a party of Kickapoos, killing nineteen, taking more than thirty prisoners, and capturing a great many horses." Mr. Tarezada, the American Minister at Washington has not yet had an interview with the Department of State on the subject, but will await further information before doing so. No cause for that purpose.

General Sherman as long ago as 1871, in a letter to Secretary Belknap, stated: "These sudden eruptions from Mexico have been of frequent occurrence, and the best remedy is to follow the marauders to a certain and safe retreat. As we cannot properly cross the border . . . the officer should not be censured for what only dispelled by her sudden advent; she, too, reined her foaming cayuse before General Davis and, not long for such things, launched into the bosom of her husband, and, carried part of his funds, which he held as United States officer in trust for the Indians, to Indian Agent, and

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 31, 1873.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Wisconsin, is the oldest instance of a member of Congress refunding his back pay. The vacancies in the Pennsylvania delegation still remain unfilled.

DR. MOSHER, of the New York Quarantine staff, gives it as his opinion that the fears of a cholera epidemic this summer are groundless. There is, he says, something very much like the dread disease at New Orleans, although it has not yet been decided to be genuine Asiatic cholera.

THE Ohio papers agree in stating that while the apple and pear trees escaped injury from last winter's severe weather, the peach trees are uniformly injured or killed outright, and the grape vines killed down to the ground. The experience in Western Pennsylvania is the same. There will be plenty of apples, pears and cherries, but no peaches and very few grapes.

WHEN the Constitutional Convention was engaged in the agreeable and important work of fixing its own pay, the members flocked in in unusual numbers, and a test vote showed 104 members present; but when it got back to the unimportant work of framing the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, the disgusted members scampered off to their homes. A test vote was taken the other day on amending the oath proposed for the members of the Legislature which reads 'yeas 35, nays 22—just a quorum and no more. The other 66 members were at home. It is a pity that the Convention could not be left permanently without a quorum, until forced to dissolve itself and to abandon the work it now shirks and neglects so shamefully. Let it take the $500,000 appropriated to its use, divide it among the members, and adjourn without day.

A FEW newspapers try to find fault with the government because it did not prevent McKENZIE from crossing into Mexico to punish the thieving Kickapoos; but the great majority of them defend and sustain the act as a meritorious one, which the government is bound to adopt as its own. For one we can see no good reason why McKENZIE should not be sustained. If Mexico fails to enforce its own laws and to maintain peace on the border, it must not expect that the United States will tamely submit to see its borders invaded by thieving bands of Mexican Indians. McKENZIE did what was right. He pursued the raiders into their own dens and punished them for their depredations, if Mexico does not like it, let her take her remedy in keeping her hostile tribes within her own borders. They will not be molested if they stay peaceably on their own side of the line.

THE New York *Bulletin* has received answers to its inquiries, sent out to ascertain the condition of the growing cotton crop, and its conclusions are as follows: There is an increase in the number of acres put in cotton in every cotton-growing State but Louisiana, which remains the same as last year; the increase ranges from two and a half to fifteen per cent., and averages seven and a half per cent.; the acreage in 1872 was 8,656,504, and is now 9,313,033, showing an increase of 656,529 acres; the use of fertilizers in cultivating cotton has largely and generally increased, except in Texas, which uses none; and all the conditions of growth so far are favorable, and the supply of labor satisfactory. Taking the crop of 1872 at 3,750,000 bales, these figures would seem to warrant an estimate that the growing crop, should no mishap befall it, will yield about 5,000,000 bales.

IN the rest of the world, in Europe especially, the United States are so generally regarded as standing alone in the atrocity of their railroad accidents that no American newspaper should fail to give due prominence to the late horror at Pesth, in Hungary. It happened on the 6th of May, and was barely mentioned, without details, in the cable dispatches at the time. The particulars are at length given in the foreign journals, and exhibit a railroad horror quite equal to anything of the kind we have lately had among ourselves. It seems, however, to be quite inexcusable as any of the accidents for which nobody is to blame. Workmen engaged in repairing the road had taken up some rails, and laid them again, without sufficient fastening, for the train to pass. The result was a catastrophe, in which twenty-six persons were killed instantly, while twenty-three were severely injured. The crushing and rending reported are too horrible for description.

WHETHER with or without reason Americans, especially Americans who travel, sometimes complain with not a little bitterness that their country is very ill represented by many of the persons who, in reward for home services, have been dignified with trust upon them. The general charge against many of these representative functionaries is not only that they are exaggerated Americans, citizens so deeply impressed with the might and splendor of the Great Republic as to incur ridicule by the assertion of its claims. This might be a venial fault, if a fault at all. The charge is that they fail, through disdain or through indolence, to study, understand and appreciate the merits and advantages as well as the faults and shortcomings of the foreign country in which they represent them. In answering the charge to be well founded, Americans may find some consolation in the facts that in many cases they are already exceptionally well represented, and that the American character seems especially adapted to make citizens of the world. Members of some other nationalities, through whatever experiences they may pass, never throw off all traces of their origin, but in their habits of thought betray the influence of the prejudices and ideas characteristic of their people. The educated American is often free from this trait, and when living abroad, even though retaining his partiality for American institutions, he is soon able to enter completely into the feelings of the people by whom he is surrounded. The keenness of insight with which intelligent Americans living in Europe judge the political situation and forecast future political developments is already quite generally admitted, and the faculty is evidently destined to be a feature of American reputation. The fact is no doubt to be referred to the intense and almost loving interest with which educated natives of a new country take advantage of the opportunity of residence to study the history, people, and circumstances of those ancient, historical lands, whose monuments and whose past in general make a constant and powerful appeal to their imagination, and thus maintain the enthusiasm necessary to thorough inquiry. Thus two or three of the best books on England, the English themselves being judges, have been written by Americans; some of the most valuable as well as attractive histories of European countries owe their origin to the same source, and such Americans as HENRY WHEATON and GEORGE SUMNER living abroad have made to the interests of international intercourse contributions characteristically cosmopolitan and American. The American trait to which we refer is the more noteworthy, as it allies the American with the German, while it distinguishes him from the English-man and the Frenchman. If this fancy regarding American character is fact also, it warrants us to expect that, in the not remote future the American government will be able and doubtless willing to command the services of the most efficient representatives in the world, whose activity may be expected to revolutionize diplomacy and introduce a new era of international relations and intercourse.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONCENTRATION.

The history of the world has been divided into the golden, silver, brazen and iron ages. We have had the middle ages, and the age of chivalry, but we live in the age of consolidation or concentration. Municipal and railroad corporations are everywhere consolidating, and colleges and ecclesiastical bodies are concentrating their forces with the view of augmenting their power, protecting their interests and increasing their usefulness and efficiency.

The divisions that have been created in the Protestant Church have seriously impeded her progress, greatly marred her beauty and detracted from her glory. Of these things there is sufficient evidence in the fact that, notwithstanding all the Christian zeal that has been manifested, and all the missionary effort that has been put forth, of the one thousand three hundred millions of people that inhabit the earth not more than ninety millions, as stated by church-men themselves, are Christians even in name. The condition of affairs is attributed by theologians, generally, to the divided state of the church, and yet, the existing divisions are, in many instances, the result of mere hair-splitting in the exposition of theological dogmas or differences of opinion in regard to an unimportant principle of ecclesiastical polity. That those who were the main instruments in creating divisions in the church were not conscientious in the mode of procedure which they adopted or the action which they took, we are far from affirming; but time and observation have abundantly demonstrated that passion and prejudice, love of self-promotion and self-glory, as well as local circumstances, had something to do in determining the bias of their consciences.

A brighter day is beginning to dawn on Christendom. The age of the war of sects is happily passing away. Professors of Christianity have very generally become convinced that their mission is not to spend their time and their energies in combating with their own borders. They will not be molested if they stay peaceably on their own side of the line.

A FEW of the world, in Europe especially, the United States are so generally regarded as standing alone in the atrocity of their railroad accidents that no American newspaper should fail to give due prominence to the late horror at Pesth, in Hungary. It happened on the 6th of May, and was barely mentioned, without details, in the cable dispatches at the time. The particulars are at length given in the foreign journals, and exhibit a railroad horror quite equal to anything of the kind we have lately had among ourselves. It seems, however, to be quite inexcusable as any of the accidents for which nobody is to blame. Workmen engaged in repairing the road had taken up some rails, and laid them again, without sufficient fastening, for the train to pass. The result was a catastrophe, in which twenty-six persons were killed instantly, while twenty-three were severely injured. The crushing and rending reported are too horrible for description.

The high-born and lofty monarchists at the [illegible] government is strictly work, unconscious of the [illegible] selfishness and the love of place and position, they are seeking for solidarity among the hosts of the Israel of the New Dispensation. Looking at matters from the standpoint of common sense, any other course would be criminal. The great Benefactor of the human race did not come to produce alienation and discord among his own people. We do not believe that it is his will that they should exist, and those who contribute to perpetuate them are not for him, but against him.

The spirit of union is developing itself so powerfully that we would not be astonished to see, even in our own day, the grand army of Christianity organized into four or five great divisions. The Presbyterians of every name must become organically one; the Baptists will no doubt likewise become consolidated; and the Episcopalians and Methodists may reasonably be expected to strike hands over the comparatively insignificant points of difference that separate them. The Greek Church will not suffer a speedy change and the Roman Catholics will remain for a time, in all probability, in *statu quo*, but may suffer loss by disintegration through the influence of men animated with the spirit of DR. DOLLINGER and PERE HYACINTHE.

We see no reason why the Church should not be reduced to these four or five grand divisions within the lifetime of men who have now arrived at the period of middle age. A combination of forces would give greater potentiality to the cause which the denominations profess to have so deeply at heart. And if the smaller denominations will not voluntarily unite with those larger bodies having the same ecclesiastical affinities, they must become rapidly absorbed by them. The process of disintegration in the minor sects has already commenced, and its progress, as the logic of events has demonstrated within the past few years, cannot be retarded.

In this advanced age of culture and enlightenment, a denomination, in order to accomplish anything, must be thoroughly equipped. It must have all the necessary appliances within its own reach and control. If it is dependent on another it must necessarily become assimilated to it, and finally be superceded by it. It must lie off by itself on the switch to give way to the express trains which sweep by with rapid velocity and great frequency and sudden heavily with precious living freight, until the passengers on the way train become weary with provoking delays and demand that they be transferred to the cars of progress which are flying on conquering and to conquer, whilst they lie motionless and are unable to accomplish anything.

ONE of the most interesting passages in DR. LIVINGSTONE'S remarkable statement concerning the Africans of the far interior of the continent, gives them credit for much greater vigor of intellect and humanity of character than are commonly associated with their race. Independent of the slave trade, because living beyond the bounds formerly reached by the manstealers, they possess and cultivate some of the most essential arts of civilization; they live in habits of mutual kindness and helpfulness, and maintaining a constant struggle with the ferocious beasts of their forests, they exhibit a good deal of the manliness and energy which are the proper results of such warfare. In appearance also, in physiognomy and other physical traits these secluded negroes, according to LIVINGSTONE, manifest a marked superiority to the tribes of the coast, whose peculiarities are best known to the world. These statements of the great explorer are brought to mind by statements made to a New York *Herald* reporter, a few days ago, by Mr. JOHN POPE HENNESSY, late Governor of the British West African settlements. He has lately been appointed Governor of the Bahamas. While filling his African appointment, the Governor took a semi-official and semi-scientific interest in the exploration of the interior of the country, and he states that in this enterprise he found a most valuable agent in Professor BLYDEN, "who, though a pure negro, is a fine general scholar, being versed in Latin, Greek, Arabic, and several of the modern languages of Europe." By the way, if we mistake not, Professor BLYDEN is a native of the State of New York, sent to Africa by the American Colonization Society. Among the good results of Professor BLYDEN'S journeys in the interior, especially up the Niger, Governor HENNESSY mentions "the knowledge gained of the extreme fruitfulness of the soil, which only needs to be tickled with a hoe to laugh out harvests,' and of the capabilities of the people of the country." "It is usually believed," says the Governor, "that the negroes are less susceptible to mental cultivation than any other race, yet Professor BLYDEN found along his way to Falaba several places that may be called university towns, in which the chiefs were head teachers, and where the Koran and the works of Arabic writers were earnestly studied." And it seems that the sons of several of these chiefs were able to speak French and Portuguese, having learned those languages in Senegambia and Loango. Such facts are not only interesting, but positively valuable, especially in this country where there are so many people, otherwise intelligent, still befogged by the prejudices resulting from the peculiar institution.

WHAT IS FREE TRADE?

There is a small class of political economists in this country who, in advocating Free Trade, mean thereby, absolute, total and unqualified free commerce with all the world, without any legal restraints or hindrances, and they are consistent, in their acts, with their theory; but the political bummers who advocate what they call "Free Trade," always mean by that term simply a low tariff. This is what the New York *World* means by it, and the use of that term by such theorists is a violent abuse of language. It is not "Free Trade," at all, they are after, but duties levied upon everything, tea and coffee, especially, and at so low a rate that no American producer of any article shall derive any assistance or protection from the duties levied. The differences between us and them are not those which spring up between Free Trade and Protection, as opposing principles, but about the effects which flow from the prevalence of a low and a high tariff respectively.

What is wanted by the noisy demonstrators in New York, who call themselves "Free Traders," is a tariff sufficiently high to raise enough revenue to save them from taxation, but so low that no American manufacturing can be carried on under it. They want everything that we use to be manufactured abroad, to be imported in their ships and to be sold in their city, so as to make New York the only city in the Union, and give her merchants the monopoly of the national commerce. Every pound of iron made in Pennsylvania, every yard of cloth made in Rhode Island, and every pound of cotton spun in Massachusetts is so much taken away from them. Their hostility, therefore, is not to a Tariff, *per se*, but to a Tariff that *protects*; and that because a Tariff that protects takes a trade to Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh which otherwise they might enjoy. In all discussions of this question, therefore, it must be understood that the idea of a Free Trade is a mere abstraction, that no people of any country, in any time, indulged in only by a few theorists, and that the controversy about "Free Trade" and what General JACKSON called "a judicious tariff," is a mere discussion over the question as to whether duties on imports shall be high or low. It is not a question of principle, at all, but purely one of detail.

A WRITER in the Cincinnati *Volksfreund* has been exploring the census reports for the interesting results touching the distribution of the most important national elements of the American population among employments. One conspicuous result he finds to be that the Anglo-American shuns rough or hard work, and as far as possible turns to his own advantage the labor of others. The German prefers work with his hands, but work which makes some demand upon the brains, such as manufactures and the mechanical arts afford. Irishmen do the heavy work, showing a preference for the pick and the spade, and yet very many Irish, quite as many of them, indeed, as of the Germans, become dealers, and an astonishing number of them find employment in the working of the railroads. The strength of the German element, immigrants and their children, is estimated at somewhat more than 10,000,000; that of the Irish element at somewhat less, and that of the native American, negroes included, at nearly 17,000,000. There are millions of farmers (using round numbers) nearly 250,000 are Germans and 198,000 are Irish. From a comparison of these numbers it appears that immigrants of both nationalities betake themselves more generally to the cities and towns than is commonly supposed, as in proportion to the relative numbers of the population there ought to be at least two millions of German and Irish farmers. It is also well known that Germans are more partial than Irish to farm life. In Wisconsin, the State which has the largest German population, they form the great majority of the farmers. The Germans are Irish farmers in the South. In Ohio there are 350,000 farmers, of whom 25,000 are immigrant Germans, and only 7,500 Irish are given.

How little taste Americans have for what is called service is a fact universally known, while the Irishman their natural state are known to be partial to the employment. They also possess in their original state excellent qualifications for it. But alas! in republican America they are apt to lose both the taste and the qualifications in the course of [illegible] years. 42,000 are Germans, and 120,000 are Irish. It is guessed that the negroes, not separately specified, make up three-fourths of the rest. Irish and the commission of goods 862,000 persons are employed, of whom 112,000 are Germans and 119,000 are Irish.

In the ecclesiastical state it seems that neither Germans nor Irish make much show relatively, as of 43,000 clergymen only 2,746 are Germans and about 1,700 are Irishmen. Of the 5,286 journalists, 314 are Germans and 174 Irish by birth. Our German contemporary feels at liberty to exult in the fact that in the entire country there are only 31 German "showmen and show-women"—a fact which seems to prove that Germans hold slightly by humbug. Of 120,000 teachers, only 3,000 are Germans and 2,000 Irish; while of the 16,500 musicians, 2,400 are Germans and 500 Irish.

It is often made a reproach to Germans that they like the business of keeping saloons. It appears, however, from the census that of the 31,000 drinking house keepers only 11,000 are Germans, and only 4,000 are Irish. Of the 14,000 barkeepers 3,500 are German and 1,250 are Irish.

Of the million or more day laborers 229,000 are Irish and 96,000 are Germans, and of the 154,000 railroad laborers 37,000 are Irish and 7,800 are Germans. The contrast is significant, as it shows that the Germans, thanks to their industry and economy, are more than the other nationality compelled to engage in work utterly rude and unskilled.

GERMAN statesmen and patriotic Germans generally (in Germany), have been very reluctant to admit that the tendency to emigrate, so prevalent among their people, is the consequence of any wrongs or evils susceptible of removal. Among the ruling classes hitherto the disposition of the peasantry to leave the country has been ascribed to the activity and representations or misrepresentations of the class known as agents of emigration, who derive their livelihood from the business. In the same circles the belief has been very common that Germans who emigrate to the United States usually repent bitterly of their folly in not staying in the fatherland, to which they accordingly would immediately return, if that were possible. Now it appears that the government of Mecklenburg, some time ago, resolved to collect information on this point through its consuls in the United States. Do emigrants to America thus grievously repent? and do a vast proportion of them really wish to return to Germany, if they had the means? These are the questions which the consuls were requested to answer, after investigation at the proper source, and the result is already known. The consuls state that the longing to return to the old home is found among the emigrants only in very rare cases, and then almost exclusively in persons whose restoration would be no gain either to friends or country. The rule is, it seems, that in the early period of their residence in this country, under the influence of novel impressions, and especially as they grow aware of the superior prudence and adroitness of Americans in pursuing their own advantage, the German emigrants are liable to attacks of discontent and homesickness. But when their first impressions are overcome, and they have experiences of labor and service have been gained, the desire to return home utterly vanishes.

This statement appears to have been generally published in Germany, and in connection with other facts may, no doubt, be expected, if not exactly to suggest the right method of dealing with the subject of emigration, certainly to indicate the wrong method. As a German journal remarks, in order to keep their people at home the employers of labor must adopt some more effectual means than the punishment of emigration agents. Their occupation finds its stimulus in the dissatisfaction of the people with their own condition and prospects. According to the authority just referred to, what the German at home desires before all is a possession, however small, which he can call his own, and the possibility of making such an acquisition should be secured to him in Germany. In important provinces of the empire this is not the case under the existing distribution of real property. But able observers are convinced that changes are not remote, the effect of which will be to increase the number of small proprietors, and thus to remove one cause which drives the population into foreign countries. One other potent cause of emigration, the military organization of the empire, is familiar to all readers. While existing causes continue to operate, emigration will doubtless continue.

Hardly has the snow disappeared from Texas before the State is visited by myriads of grasshoppers that threaten to destroy the crops are laying waste all vegetation. They seem to be moving northward.

AN IMPORTANT TRIUMPH.

Substitution of American Locomotives and Cars for Those of English Make on Dominion Railways.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The returns just collected and officially promulgated show that, while there was an increased consumption amounting to 130,907 tons of iron rails in this country in 1872, there was an increased production of 50,259 tons in the same term, and the export of railroad bars and rails increased 126 per cent. The full direct weight of these facts will be ascertained without an argument. But there is something to be added. The London *Engineer* recently said:

"It is beyond question, be the cause what it may, that the locomotive engines used in the United States cost less money and do more work than English locomotives. No English locomotive superintendent has ever proposed, however, to build an engine from Yankee patterns and try it on an English line. The thing would be contrary to all precedent, and therefore is not done."

This remark is not very old, but is already untrue. At the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in London, at the close of the last month, the chairman said that the Company had ordered for three hundred new engines with the best makers in the United States, as substitutes for those of the larger broad gauge locomotive class. He added:

"The mere effect of the substitution of an engine has one favorable feature, because there has been enormous progress in the type and manufacture of engines, especially on the American continent. They make them there now much cheaper than we can buy them here, and there have been many mechanical improvements in the make of American engines, and I do not hesitate to say that 300 new engines of the present day, advanced under Free trade like Wyncoop's Ferry, where the Olean road crosses that stream; and, sometimes, far above that at the mouth of Little Kiskiminetas, and the water left with his family in 1817, and since then our information is this: none of the family have been heard of. Our statement that the late Gen. Canby was born in this county is a mistake, as the year of his birth is stated in the Army Register to be 1819. What he could not know. His son John was never in Mason, and absolutely knew nothing of the family except with his brother, Benjamin Canby, who was deficient in the mental graces which made his father and brother each striking companions, but who was a better man either. He lived in Boone, near the East bend, one of the most beautiful places on the Ohio, and preferred for years in the Commissary Department of the army, and was not only a most hospitable gentleman, but from his position and intercourse with public men, was possessed of a fund of anecdote which made his conversation pleasant to listen to. The Canbys and Paiste were of Montague and Canbyvilles in their mutual dislike, but such animosity did not prevent the union of the families by marriage with the daughter of Platt, and, if we are not mistaken, General Canby is the issue of that marriage. General Canby's wife was a Miss Paiste, and a connection by marriage. The private character of General Canby as an officer he was highly respected in the old regular army.

ACHEEN.

Details Concerning Holland's Opponent—History of the Nation.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

There seems to be a singular misapprehension about the nature and amount of the difficulties with which the Dutch government will probably have to contend in prosecuting military operations against Acheen. The contest is commonly represented as one of civilized man against civilization and barbarism, and likened to the campaigns of the United States army against ferocious Indians. But the Acheenese, though by themselves a small nation, are famous throughout the Malay archipelago for their courage and their military skill, which, on the testimony of Europeans who have visited their country, is entirely unlike the system of guerilla warfare practiced by the North American Indians. Instead of hiding in the woods and firing from behind trees, they are said to fight in the open field, like regular troops, and to be capable of handling artillery with considerable effect. Their country, moreover, is not a wilderness, but is described as highly cultivated, and as containing a large population. Their capital, Kotta Radja, is a fortified city, with a garrison of 3,000 men, and is defended by a fort mounting 36 guns. Besides this, the Acheenese have a fleet of war proas, which, though small, are said to be well armed and manned. Their country is divided into a number of petty states, governed by hereditary chiefs, who are subject to the Sultan of Acheen, but who, in practice, are almost independent of his control. The Sultan himself is described as a man of considerable ability, who has succeeded in maintaining his authority over the greater part of his dominions for a long period of years. He is said to have a standing army of 6,000 men, and to be able to raise a force of 25,000 men in case of necessity. The Acheenese are Mohammedans, and are described as fanatically devoted to their religion. Their country is said to be rich in gold, tin, and other minerals, and to produce pepper, camphor, benzoin, and other valuable articles of commerce. Its coast line is about 400 miles in length, and it contains a population of about 1,500,000. The Acheenese have had relations with Europeans for more than three centuries. They were visited by Portuguese navigators in the sixteenth century, and by Dutch ships in the seventeenth. In 1667 they concluded a treaty with the Dutch East India Company, which was renewed in 1780. In 1819 they entered into a treaty with England, which was renewed in 1824. By the latter treaty England undertook not to form any settlement in Acheen, and the Dutch undertook not to form any settlement on the west coast of Sumatra. In 1871 a new treaty was concluded between England and Holland, by which the latter power obtained a free hand in Acheen, on condition that it should not obstruct the trade of the British settlements in the Straits of Malacca. The Dutch have always claimed the sovereignty of Acheen, but have never succeeded in establishing their authority there. In 1857 they sent an expedition against the country, but it was unsuccessful, and they withdrew their troops. In 1871 they sent another expedition, which was also unsuccessful, and which withdrew after a short stay. The Dutch have now sent a third expedition, which is said to consist of 3,000 men, and to be provided with a powerful artillery. The Acheenese are said to be in possession of a number of modern rifles, which they have obtained from Europeans, and to be well supplied with ammunition. The Dutch have declared that they will not withdraw their troops until they have established their authority throughout the country, and have disarmed the natives. The Acheenese, on the other hand, have declared that they will never submit to the Dutch, and will fight to the last man. The Dutch have a large force in Java, which is only separated from Acheen by the Straits of Sunda, and they have also a considerable force in the Straits Settlements, which is only separated from Acheen by the Straits of Malacca. They will therefore be able to bring up reinforcements with great rapidity, and will probably be able to overcome the resistance of the Acheenese. The latter, however, will probably fight with great obstinacy, and the war may be a long and costly one.

THE EVANS STEAL.

Argument in the Supreme Court at Harrisburg on the Writs of Error.

In the Supreme Court, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the Evans war-claim collection case was argued on writs of error taken both by the Common wealth and Evans from the judgment of the Court below. We quote from the *Telegraph and Journal's* report:

The Supreme Court only hear questions of law and a reversal of Judge Pearson could only take place if he erred on some legal point. The argument was opened by Deputy Attorney General Gilbert, for the Commonwealth, who contended that the act of 1871 was unconstitutional. He was followed by Hon. L. W. Hall, for Mr. Evans, who confined himself closely to the legal points at issue, and argued that the act was valid, and a legal force that Mr. Evans was not a public officer, but simply an agent. He quoted from the Supreme Court of the State of the United States, and sustaining the view of Judge Pearson on this point by authorities from Massachusetts, Maine and Pennsylvania. He quoted from the testimony of both sides as given on the trial, and argued that there could be no controversy about Mr. Evans having done the whole of the work claimed—that the Governor had given him authority to do it, and had passed upon it, and that the commission to the jury was done in a manner of which the Commonwealth had no right to complain. He referred to Judge Pearson from the unjust animadversions contained in the Commonwealth's printed brief, and argued that the error of Judge Pearson on the trial was in refusing to permit the defendant to introduce testimony in connection with the Governor as to the compensation he should receive. Mr. Hall closely followed Judge Black, who enforced the same view in an earnest and vigorous manner. Mr. Black stated it was as much a matter of business for Mr. Evans to bring suits against the government at Washington, and that it was unprofessional in the extreme for the State to have paid $2,000,000 to the Commonwealth, for which, by every rule of law and justice, he was entitled to every cent of the compensation. He also strongly argued that Judge Pearson erred in that portion of his charge to the jury whereby he directed that Mr. Evans was not entitled to anything for the collection of the $600,000 which the State borrowed from the banks, and which was paid in. Mr. Black was followed by Hon. Wayne McVeigh, who took the same view he did in arguing the case before Judge Pearson on the trial before Judge Pearson. He followed severely on the manner in which Judge Pearson had charged the jury, and claimed that under no circumstances was Mr. Evans entitled to the ten per cent. commission he claimed.

This case will probably receive the early consideration of the high tribunal before which it was argued; and it is safe to say that its decision will not be delayed more than a fortnight of five at the most, by experienced and honest judges.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., May 28, 1873.

The Republican County Committee met in Mercer, yesterday, and appointed delegates to the State Convention to be held on the 4th of June, and fixed the time for holding the Republican nominating convention for Mercer county, the primary elections to be held on the 31st of May, and the 1st of June. No delegate to the State Convention was elected.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: County politicians are beginning to loom up and local politicians are scrubbing up for a lively time. Candidates are also plentiful, if the quality is a subject of doubt. There are no breakers ahead, as far as appears on the surface, which would indicate that all is not peaceful and entirely harmonious in the Democratic fold. The old "ring" is said to be manipulated and control the everything from the ward caucus to the county convention, and that the people are not in their regard to honor and confidence as they were no longer made the dupes and vassals of professional politicians and place hunters. These are the signs of the political zodiac we are at present, then is Schuylkill county no longer a Democratic strongthe Democratic party is not in a healthy condition, and that there should be a "Holy Communion of Burials," and "Commemorations of the Dead," as well as special services for baptized children. His Grace spoke in strong terms of condemnation of these and other ritualist practices, and intimated that he would not scruple to do again what he had done in a similar instance—revoke the license of curates who encouraged confessions.

The Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana has again decided that the Kellogg administration represents the legal government of the State. The immediate question was as to the legality of the commissions held by officers under Kellogg. The validity of the commissions was contested on the ground that the authority issuing them was a usurpation and unlawful. The Court held that the authority thus questioned was just and lawful. This is a reaffirmation, virtually, of former decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, of other Courts of the State, and of the United States District Court in that State, to the same effect.

THE Southern Presbyterian Assembly adjourned without taking any action towards re union with the Northern Assembly. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from the Assembly on the eve of their adjournment last Friday, said the general sentiment of the majority was clearly in favor of uniting with the Dutch Reformed Church rather than with any other body of Presbyterians.

Iron ore has been discovered in Newton county, and lead ore in Lawrence county, Missouri, recently.

TYNDALL'S VISIT TO NIAGARA.

The Experiences and Impressions of the Great English Savant.

The oil-cloth covering was a great incumbrance; it had been made for a much stouter man, and, standing upright after my submersion, my legs occupied the centres of two bags of water. My guide exhorted me to try again. Prudence was at my elbow, whispering disastrous omens; but everything into account, it appeared more immoral to retreat than to proceed. Instructed by the first misadventure, I once more entered the stream. Had the spectacle been of iron it might have helped me; but, as it was, the tendency of the water to sweep it out of my hands rendered it worse than useless. I, however, clung to it by habit. Again the torrent rose, and again I wavered; but, by keeping the left hip well against it, I remained upright, and at length grasped the hand of my leader at the other side. He laughed pleasantly. The first victory was gained, and he enjoyed it. "No traveler," he said, "was ever here before." Soon afterward, by trusting to a piece of drift-wood which seemed firm, I was again taken off my feet, but was immediately caught by a protruding rock.

We clambered over the bowlders toward the thickest spray, which, on account of its weight as to cause us to stagger under its shock. For the most part nothing could be seen; we were in the midst of bewildering tumult, lashed by the water, which sounded at times like the cracking of innumerable whips. Underneath this was the deep, resonant roar of the cataract. I tried to shield my eyes with my hands, and look upward; but the pressure was useless. My guide continued to move on, but at a certain place he halted, and desired me to take shelter in a hole at his feet and look at London. Every effort is being made to agree upon the member to avoid this last contingency.

Execution Deferred.

The negro murderer, Tom Wright, sentenced to be hanged on May 30th, was, yesterday, respited for one week by Governor Hendricks. It was stated that this was done by request of the Grand Army of the Republic, who did not want a hanging match on our National Holiday. The officers of the Grand Army emphatically that they made any such request, and express the opinion that the sooner he is hanged the better.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1873.

The Mexican Border Question.

The Invasion of Mexico by McKenzie continues to be one of the principal topics of discussion, particularly in diplomatic circles, where the belief is very decidedly expressed that it is the determination of the United States government to get hold of part of the Mexican territory. Whether our government has really such sinister designs, time will show. But it may be mentioned that there seems now to be no further doubt that McKenzie acted under instructions, and that his action will not be disavowed.

Reported Authorship.

A letter, received by a citizen of Washington from a distinguished gentleman in London, conveys the information that the striking article on Gen. Lee, in the *Edinburgh Review*, which has attracted so much attention in England and America, was written by Colonel Cheney, of the royal army. He is a brother of the gentleman of the same name who wrote the famous "Battle of Dorking."

Cabinet Rumor Disposed Of.

Secretary Richardson had his attention called today to the revival of rumors of his prospective retirement from the Cabinet, and replied in the most positive manner that he had no such intention.

The Louisiana Situation.

Information received here to-day from New Orleans states the Republican members of Congress who participated in the recent excursion to that city, expressed the opinion that the Kellogg government ought to be and would be sustained, and that there need be no apprehension of Congress ordering a new election. Senator Carpenter left New Orleans on Sunday night. The Senator has also received a long letter of inquiry to the Louisiana members of Congress, asking them to state their views fully and define their position. This is in consequence of a belief that some of them, although elected as Republicans, are secretly leaning to the Democracy.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—Extension to Pittsburgh.

Senator Windom, Chairman of the select Committee on Transportation, has advised the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal that the committee will consider the project for the extension of that work to Pittsburgh. A survey of the line has already been made by Ohio river by the government engineers. The canal officers are now having prepared for the use of the committee a full statement of the facts in relation to the work. The United States government has already invested in this work about two and a half millions, and a great deal more (?) is expected that Congress will be induced to give further aid, sufficient to complete the work.

Reduced to the Minimum.

For the first time since Mr Richardson assumed charge of the Treasury Department, the legal tenders outstanding were to-day reduced to the minimum limit, namely, $346,681,016. The reduction in probability now is that the circulation will be kept down to this figure, for the present, as there is no excess in the vaults when Mr. Boutwell retired, was over two million dollars.

Work of Speculators.

The heavy decline in Union Pacific securities since the bringing of the suit by the government, is regarded at the Department of Justice as the work of stock speculators, as the intention of Congress in passing the act, and the Department of Justice in prosecuting, is to recover the moneys alleged to have been corruptly and illegally taken from the treasury, and which will be applied to the payment of the interest on the guaranteed bonds, thus relieving the company of that obligation.

The Russian Mission.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, who has been here since Monday, left for Philadelphia to-night. He will return in a day or two, and after saying the President will decide as to his acceptance of the Russian Mission. While here he called on the Russian Minister, with whom he has a friendly interview.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1873.

THE MODOC QUESTION.

Attorney General Williams has given no opinion whatever to Congressman Wilson, of Oregon, or to any other person, favorable to transferring the Modocs so as to prevent the Union Pacific Railroad, or the authorities of that State, to be tried for murder. Both of these savages is with the military concerning them.

THE CONTRACTS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day formally approved the contract for the Indian supplies for transportation, made in New York city recently by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, against which James D. Harlan and other persons had filed protests. Secretary Delano, in his letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs announcing his approval, quotes the acts of Congress which give the Board of Indian Commissioners large power and control over the purchases and expenditures of the Indian Bureau, and says that the Board of Indian Commissioners have assumed this duty. They delegated a committee of their Board to supervise their awards. On the occasion referred to the committee was unanimously and emphatically authorized to it, and, as I am informed, you made no award without their concurrence. In addition to this you took the advice of Hon. B. C. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who was detailed to this duty by the Department, and also concurred with the Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners in all instances. Under all these circumstances I am unwilling to withhold my satisfactory evidence of error or injustice in the awards complained of by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a careful review of the case as presented by protestants, by your report and by the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General, I find nothing in the case which can properly justify me in reversing your judgment and decision in reference to these awards, and I therefore affirm it."

THE CONDITION OF INDIAN CHIEFS REQUESTED.

The Secretary of the Interior in his letter to the Governor of Texas, again requesting the latter to pardon Satanta and Big Tree, the Indian chiefs now confined in the Texas Penitentiary, expatiates, in addition to the recently published statement on the subject, that the first request, dated 22d March, was revoked on the 14th of April, in consequence of the excited condition of public sentiment at that time over the murder of Gen. Canby. He then discusses no objection to the pardon of Satanta and Big Tree was made by Gen. Sherman, Secretary Delano and others, but cannot omit to add that, while he is of that opinion, the failure to effect the release of Satanta and Big Tree under existing circumstances will not endanger our present peaceable relations with the Kiowas and Comanches, and will be likely to result in hostilities with these and other tribes residing in the Indian Territory. I have, therefore, respectfully to renew my request for their pardon, and to express my sincere hope that your judgment will approve the same."

CRIMES.

Daring Bank Robbery in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—A daring robbery was perpetrated yesterday at St. Genevieve, Mo. Two men entered the bank, forced the cashier to open the safe and then made him accompany them to the outskirts of the town, where they rejoined several companions who were holding horses mounted and rode away. A son of the President of the bank was standing near the building when the men overpowered the cashier, and he ran. The robbers fired upon him and fatally wounded him. Three thousand five hundred dollars was taken from the safe, the money being in small bills and fractional currency. The robbers evidently knew that the safe contained that was and left. As they rode away they fired several shots at the cashier. A party of armed men immediately started in pursuit, but nothing as yet has been heard from them.

Probable Homicide in a Philadelphia Police Station.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Last Night John Crookshank, aged SIXTY, was arrested for intoxication and taken to the Tenth District Police Station. John Cassidy, also intoxicated, was placed in the same cell with Crookshank. Cassidy assaulted Crookshank and cut his throat, but was released before the fact was discovered. He was subsequently rearrested and committed to await the result of his victim's injuries, which it is believed will be mortal.

Murdered by Two Negroes.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Information special to the *Gazette* says that Geo. C. Alfred was murdered at his residence in Washington county, Ky., last night, by two negroes in his employ, named Geo. Miller and Noah, both bearing the name of Alfred, and the murderers are supposed to have fled to Louisville, MRS. ALFRED offers $500 for their apprehension.

Murdered at an Election in Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 28.—The *Journal* has advices from Hawesville, Ky., of the suicide on Tuesday of Mrs. Hedden, an elderly lady of high respectability. The hospitable home of Mr. Hedden and depression, caused by the death of a daughter. She strangled herself by winding a line several times about her neck.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Zanesville and Caldwell Road—Directors Elected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, May 28, 1873.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Zanesville and Caldwell Railroad, held this afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Thos. Blandy, D. Applegate, P. Black, W. Hall, S. Stevens, W. Stranathan, and R. Chambers. Henry Blamy was re-elected President.

Proposed Cincinnati, Eaton and Union City Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW MADISON, OHIO, May 28, 1873.

A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held here to-day in the interest of the proposed Cincinnati, Eaton and Union City Railway. Union City, Palestine, El Dorado and Eaton were represented. Articles of corporation were drawn and forwarded to Columbus. The capital stock is placed at two hundred thousand dollars. Subscription books will be opened at once. This is the fourth meeting held here this spring in the interest of this route, and our best citizens seem determined to push the enterprise with great

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, May 31, 1873.

THE CITY TAXES.

The Millage on City and County Valuations—A Table of Interest.

We give below a table of interest to all taxpayers of the city. It shows the number of mills assessed in each ward of the city under the different heads for which taxes are levied. It will be noticed that the levies for City, City Sinking, the Department, and City Special taxes, are based upon the valuations as fixed by the Board of Revision, which has just completed its labors. The levies for City School, Ward School and Poor taxes are based upon the county valuation. The special city tax is levied in the old wards, and is for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness of the old city. There is also a special tax of five mills levied in the Lawrence, while wards, to meet the old borough indebtedness. The wards known as rural wards are assessed at but two-third rates for city purposes, as is shown in the statement. There is no provision for the two-third rate of assessment for the South Side wards, except on land used exclusively for agricultural purposes, and as it is very difficult to ascertain how much properly will come within that provision, we have given the regular city millage in all the South Side wards. As is well known the assessments on the city valuation are based on one-ninth of the cash valuation ascertained by the Board of Revision. On the full cash valuation, we are told by Assessor Phelps, the taxation for city purposes would not exceed one-fourth of one per cent. Following is the table:

WARDS.	CITY VALUATION. City	Fire	City Sinking	City Special	COUNTY VALUATION. Poor	Ward School	City School	Total
1.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	1⅛	13	45
2.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	2	13	48⅝
3.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	6	13	49⅝
4.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	0	13	43⅝
5.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	0	13	43⅝
6.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	6	13	47⅝
7.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	2	13	45⅝
8.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	2	13	45⅝
9.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	3	13	46⅝
10.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	3	13	46⅝
11.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	18	18	61⅝
12.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	15	13	58⅝
13.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	10	13	53⅝
14.	12	3½	2	1	2	13	8½	40
15.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	2	13	45⅝
16.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	5	13	50⅝
17.	12	3½	2	1	2	2	8½	40
18.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	12	13	60⅝
19.	12	3½	2	1	2	15	8½	42
20.	12	3½	2	1	2	12	8½	40
21.	12	3½	2	1	2	20	8½	47
22.	12	3½	2	1	10	20	8½	57
23.	12	3½	2	1	2	13	8½	40
24.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	7	13	48⅝
25.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	7	13	48⅝
26.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	7	13	48⅝
27.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	3	13	46⅝
28.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	8	13	38⅝
29.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	8	13	38⅝
30.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	15	13	55⅝
31.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	10	13	53⅝
32.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	0	13	40⅝
33.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	4	13	43⅝
34.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	6	13	47⅝
35.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	10	13	50⅝
36.	18	5	3	1⅝	3	10	13	50⅝

THE LIZZIE MESS MURDER.

Final Hearing in the Case of Kerchner—The Accused Discharged.

Friday morning the hearing in the case of Michael Kerchner, accused of the murder of Lizzie Mess, was resumed before the Mayor—the same counsel appearing as on the former hearing.

The testimony adduced was not a little stronger, in any particular, than that already published. Mr. Shallenberger, of Braddock borough, who is employed at Shank's store, testified that he was at Salzburg on the night of the murder, and saw Kerchner, between half-past one and two o'clock in the afternoon, coming down the hill from the check house. Witness asked him about the murder, and he replied that he was not known at the check house. He got some oil at the store and went back up the hill. Several other witnesses were examined, but the testimony failed to point to the accused, in the remotest degree, as the murderer, and we need not repeat what was said.

Mr. Swartzwelder held that no "probable cause" had been shown to justify the Mayor in holding the defendant for examination before the grand jury, and asked for his discharge.

The Mayor stated that he would hear any argument the counsel desired to make.

Mr. Fulton contended that there was some evidence which tended to implicate the dead defendant, and as the representative of the Commonwealth asked that he be held for trial.

Mayor Bachman said he had given the case a patient and careful hearing. There was some evidence that looked like implicating the perpetrators of, but nothing had been adduced to connect him with the crime beyond the slightest circumstantial evidence. He was therefore compelled to discharge the case.

Kerchner then left the room with his friends, after receiving their congratulations upon his release.

It is not at all probable that the perpetrators of this horrible outrage and murder will ever be known to the public, as the affair seems completely shrouded in mystery.

We learn from Mr. John A. Scott, member of the Board of County Commissioners, that a number of citizens have already called and solicited the Board to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who outraged and then murdered the little girl, Lizzie Mess, near Saltsburg, on the 28th of April last. The people residing near the scene of the murder have, within a few days past, offered $200 reward for that purpose, but what effect this stimulus may have upon the police, or others who may deem it their duty to investigate the mystery remains to be seen. The Commissioners have also been asked to offer a reward in such cases, but it has not been the custom to exercise it. There is great distrust of the detective system, and the impression prevails that it does not legitimately exist may be "manufactured" for the sake of obtaining the reward. In some cases it has happened, however, that persons in possession of facts in regard to such crimes will not divulge them unless they can "make it pay;" and the police, like other men, will not undertake to unravel intricate matters without the prospect of being compensated for their labors. The Commissioners are willing to offer a reward if the public generally think it justifies them, and to this end they will be glad to hear from the people. It seems to us, however, that in a case like this the commissioners should use their own judgment, and not wait for others to act. To ascertain with any certainty how the people may feel in regard to it, certainly no one will object to the payment of a reasonable sum to the parties who are brought to justice. It is quite clear that, unless some unlooked for developments are made, no further search will be made by the police, who have already spent more time and money in this investigation than they have got credit for.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Heavy Loss of Cars and Freight at the Allegheny Valley Railroad Depot.

At a quarter before two o'clock Tuesday afternoon an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 61, at the corner of Penn and Seventeenth streets. The cause of the alarm was the discovery of fire on what was the property of the estate of Coleman, Rahm & Co., but which property has lately been acquired by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, as heretofore detailed in these columns.

The Allegheny Valley Company have for some weeks been engaged in clearing away the old rolling mill buildings, and had them thoroughly dismantled from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street. All the ground lying between the river, Saxonburg street, Penn street and Seventeenth street was covered by the old sheds and buildings of the Coleman company, which, with the exception of a few, were divested of all their contents, and were about to be taken down by the railroad company to make way for their new freight depot.

About two hundred feet from Sixteenth street, and close to the river, was an abandoned shanty used by some teamsters who were hauling ties for Green & Co. to the depot, as a stable for their horses. This shanty, or stable, the fire originated, and it is supposed that some careless person threw a lighted match which fired the building. In a moment the shanty was in a blaze; four horses stalled there were turned loose, and, with the wood, which had leaped from the shanty to the adjoining shed, through which a temporary track was laid, and under which eight or ten cars were standing. The buildings being open and as dry as timber, the fire made wonderful speed in its course of destruction.

There was no locomotive available with which to get the loaded cars out, but a few empties were pulled and pushed from either end, towards Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The "Independence" and "Niagara" companies were promptly on the ground and did effective service in confining the flames to the square above mentioned. As the danger of a further spread of the fire increased, shortly after two o'clock another alarm was sounded, to which the "Pike" and "Wayland" responded, and aided their efforts to those of the first two companies. By three o'clock the limits of the conflagration were fixed and, save the burning heaps of cars, hay and lumber, no fire was visible.

One half of the two buildings from the river to Pike street and from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street were destroyed. The railroad company consider this no loss whatever, as they are saved the trouble and expense of taking down and clearing away so much useless lumber. The only loss the company has is one car, loaded with hay, one partly loaded with scrap iron and iron tubing, two cars loaded with ties, two empty cars, and some thousand feet of hay. The whole of the freight thus destroyed, with the cars, freight and lumber will reach $5,500, on which the Allegheny Valley Company have no insurance whatever. The officers of that company claim that the loss of freight will fall on the consignees, holding that it was, consistently, delivered. This may be yet a question as legally nice as to require further elucidation.

The Allegheny Valley Company will proceed without delay to clear away the debris and the remnants of the buildings on the premises, and push to speedy completion their grand freight depot which is to be built as part of the city from Sixteenth to Twentieth street.

ROBERTS AND HAMAR.

Torpedoes and Injunctions.

In the United States Circuit Court, Wednesday, Judges McKennan and McCandless, an argument was had on the application made some days since for a rule against Alexander Hamar, to show cause why an injunction for contempt should not issue against him. Messrs. Swoope and Bakewell appeared for Col. Roberts; and Messrs. Murray and Ferguson for Hamar. The allegation was that the respondent exploded torpedoes on the 5th, 6th and 7th of May.

The respondent's attorneys filed an answer in which Hamar admitted that he had exploded what does not clearly appear to be named, but he claimed that the torpedoes used were constructed in pursuance of letters patent granted to him on April 15, 1873, and which in no way infringed upon the letters patent previously granted to Colonel Roberts. He therefore denied that he had disobeyed the order of Court, but claimed that in all things he had endeavored to faithfully abide by the terms and conditions of the Court. He further averred that he had given notice that he intended to discharge the torpedoes to the counsel of Colonel Roberts.

The petition for attachment and affidavits in support of the same were read by H. B. Swoope, Esq., after which J. W. Murray, Esq., read defendant's answer. At this point the argument was postponed until this morning.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Fort Wayne Road—Two Men Killed and One Severely Injured.

We have to record another fatal railroad accident, the result of carelessness on the part of some one or more of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. About three o'clock yesterday morning a collision took place between freight trains about one and a half miles west of Wooster, Ohio. The trains must have been going at a high rate of speed, as the engines were reduced to atoms, fifteen cars were thrown off the track, and most of them smashed almost to splinters. Freight of all kinds, dry goods, produce, and grain in bulk were scattered out in great quantities and the track was considerably damaged. John Blake, engineer of the Eastern bound train, was killed and the fireman on the same was so badly injured that there were no hopes of his recovery. His name is unknown to us. Jesse Hampton, the engineer of the Westward train, suffered the breaking of three ribs and was otherwise internally injured. At the time of the accident there was a dense fog and one of the trains should have been on a siding. The loss by the accident will likely exceed $100,000. It caused a detention of the Pacific express of over four hours.

Mrs. Sherman, the Derby Borgia, shows good sense. She told a New Haven lady who visited her at her Wethersfield apartments, the other day, that she fully deserved her punishment, and that she does not wish to be released from confinement for fear that, if she were set at liberty, she should immediately proceed to *poison somebody*.

THE NEXT CORONER.

Demands of the People—A Physician the Proper Man for the Place.

The next Coroner, should, by all means, be a physician. It cannot be concealed that the office of Coroner in Allegheny county has fallen into disrepute within the last few years, and the decline of public respect for this office, and the loss of confidence in its incumbents, have not been due so much to the private character of our Coroners, as to their professional incapacity. It is not every gentleman of reputable standing in society, who is capable of filling the office and discharging the delicate duties connected therewith. A Coroner has to do with the dead, and it is his duty, assisted by a jury of good and lawful men, to discover the causes of sudden and violent deaths, which in our county are almost of daily occurrence. Some knowledge of physiology, some experience with disease, and some familiarity with death in all its forms would seem indeed to be indispensable requisites for this office. Who is so well qualified in all these particulars, as a practising physician? In large cities the force of these considerations has been universally conceded, and the office is given to physicians, whose sworn citizens have been found willing to attend to its arduous duties.

It appears by the advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL that we have before us now an accomplished and energetic practising physician for whom we may vote, if the County Convention shall place him in nomination, and the object of this communication is to urge the nomination and election to the office of Coroner of Dr. E. A. McCandless. It ought to be regarded as a fortunate opportunity for putting into office a Coroner in every way qualified for the place. If we have not heretofore been wholly satisfied with the verdicts rendered by juries empanelled by a Coroner who had no professional ability or professional pride in the premises, here is an opportunity of removing an evil which inflicts a heavy tax on the citizens of the county. Within a month a brutal murder has been committed within our borders, the details of which, especially those which come strictly within the definition of evidence, are wholly unknown to the public, and must forever remain unknown, because the inquest upon the body of the murdered girl was hasty and superficially conducted. Who can doubt that, if our Coroner had been a physician in addition to his other qualifications, he might have quite readily ascertained the motive for the murder of Lizzie Mess would have been definitely settled before the body was interred? Dr. McCandless, for example, to all the conscientious regard to duty which we may suppose to have actuated our Coroner, would have added a professional zeal, ability and pride, which would have suggested the most careful examination of the person of the little girl, and so the most important question preliminary to the search for the murderer would have been settled.

These are considerations which touch the interests of all classes of the community. Upon the capacity of our Coroner depend the detection of criminals and the safety of society. The only candidate announced for the office of Coroner of the qualifications for the office, is Dr. McCandless, and it is gratifying to know that he is likely to be the successful contestant. Dr. McCandless is a young man who, though his private and professional reputation is already assured, yet has his fortune to make, and will be certain to give to his official duties the attention and skill which are necessary to their proper discharge. Let us urge him to enter into this office by a vote which will indicate our confidence in him, and emphasize our demand for a thorough investigation into all matters properly coming under the cognizance of a Coroner in Allegheny county.

The matter of expense ought not to enter into the discussion of so important a question. It may not be improper to call attention, incidentally, to the pecuniary advantage which will accrue to our tax payers by having a skilful surgeon at the head of coroners' juries, and thus avoiding the necessity of employing outside aid, at great expense, to conduct *post mortem* examinations. This has been one of the most expensive items attending inquests, and those who have to pay for it may well consider whether it is not best to elect a coroner who will make his own autopsies and save the county so much additional expense.

The indications are strong that Dr. McCandless will be our next Coroner. The people demand a change, and a change in the right direction. Let Dr. McCandless be nominated and he will receive the enthusiastic support of men of all parties who have at heart the best interests of Allegheny county.

J. C.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Two Children Burned to Death—Playing with Fire.

A shocking accident occurred at Shady Side, Twentieth ward, Friday afternoon, resulting in the death of two little girls less than five years of age. Their names are Lizzie Morgan and Anna Weflug, and the accident occurred at the house of Mr. Morgan, father of the first named, brother of Aiken and Walnut avenues. The children, while in the kitchen together, got hold of some matches and lighted some of them. Unfortunately they noticed that the can which contained the petroleum took a place and the little ones were covered with oil and fire. The explosion and the screams of the girls brought assistance, and the flames were put out as soon as possible. Medical aid was sent for, but was of no avail. The children died in terrible sufferers, but without avail. The accident occurred at about one o'clock, and at three Lizzie Morgan was relieved from death. At 5 o'clock Miss Weflug and Anna Weflug also died. Coroner West will hold an inquest to-day.

THE TROUBLE AT SHAMOKIN.

The Other Side of the Story.

[From the Reading Eagle.]

The trouble in the vicinity of Shamokin, Northumberland county, between the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company (which is really the Pull depôts and Reading Railroad Company) and a number of squatters who claim certain coal lands, is quite serious. The latter claimants give the following account of the affair:

Robert Morris, a revolutionary memory, purchased twenty-five tracts of land, containing 10,500 acres, of what has proved to be the richest anthracite coal region in this country. The land he is said to have paid $20,000,000. Robert Morris sold this land to John Nicholson, of Philadelphia, Nicholson died intestate, and his heirs appointed William B. Farnam their attorney in fact, to sell and convey these lands. Farnam sold it to Henry S. Sharp, State Librarian, and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Sharp sold it to females friends of Stewart Newell, of New York.

Mr. Newell now holds the titles as trustee for the heirs at law relative. He has conveyed a half interest in the land to Mr. O. H. Wheeler, a brother-in law of C. Bisbing, of South Queen street, Lancaster, son of Mr. Wheeler's obtaining possession of the land which is held by the Reading Railroad Company and purchasers from them. The Railroad claims to have bought all the land in question under another title, held by George Grant, of Pottsville, and obtained under a judgment which Mr. Newell claims was obtained by fraud, and which has been so decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wheeler went on about six weeks ago to take possession, and began to put up fences on the vacant land, five of the tracts being vacant, while the other twenty have on them probably forty collieries.

This proceeding was, of course, opposed by the persons then in possession, and Mr. Wheeler sold portions of his interest to Mr. Jordan, the ex-Secretary of State of Pennsylvania under Governor Geary, to Judge Maynard, and to others, in order to obtain means to prosecute his claim. He has also wrote to Mr. Newell that two houses had been erected, but were wilfully destroyed by fire while the tenants were moving in. Other houses had been erected and the tenants were in possession. The surveys and notes were made, and search for the recovery of the other twenty tracts were already begun. May 17 he wrote a note to Mr. Newell, which runs as follows:

"DEAR SIR: The third house is burned down by force and violence, and it is impossible to erect the more dwellings. An army of men are stationed along the road. Every day false warrants were obtained to arrest everybody, and a large force was ready to destroy the dwellings. My friends here have rendered me valuable aid, but not sufficient to prevent it. You could not do any good if you were here unless you can command a large sum of money. Jordan could not get here. In haste.

"O. H. WHEELER."

The Corn Crop of 1873.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The prospect of a large growth of corn in 1873 are daily diminishing. The lateness of the season has been remarkable. The cold, raw, and wet weather has prevailed in all parts of the country, though in some there may conflicting reports concerning the extent of the corn planted, it is now tolerably certain that the area is not more than half as extensive as in 1872. The season has not been, and does not promise to be, propitious. Even if as much land was planted as in 1872, the probable production would fall short of last year. The bad weather has not been peculiar to Illinois, but has been the same generally throughout the corn-growing States. These States that export largely of corn:

	Bushels.
Michigan	12,987,000
Indiana	36,000,000
Illinois	21,600,000
Kansas	29,621,000
Wisconsin	11,150,000
Missouri	97,000,000
Iowa	101,189,000
Minnesota	8,000,000
Grand total	580,548,000

The principal corn-producing districts are the central portion of Illinois, the northwestern portion of Missouri, Western Iowa, a part of Central Indiana and Kansas. Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin can hardly be classed as corn-producing States, as they have little or none to export. The corn-growing districts form but a comparatively small portion of the area of the States which they are located, and how they supply the surplus that makes good the deficiency of the product of other States, and furnish the amount required for foreign export. *The entire export of corn in 1872 did not exceed perhaps 25,000,000 bushels, which is a very small fraction.* Yet the crops of Michigan and Wisconsin are for the most part in the interior, and depend on rail communication for much market.

The question how much this reduction in the corn crop will enhance the price of the large surplus of last year's crop is of domestic and foreign interest. A corresponding failure of the cereal crops generally would advance the prices of all kinds of grain three or four cents a bushel, as several of these grains can be substituted for others, the failure of one will not advance the price but will cause a great crop of corn would lead to the exportation of a large proportion of oats, beans and rye cake, leaving the corn to supply the domestic market.

At the present time the market is overloaded with corn, and therefore the prospect of a partial failure is already understood in commercial circles, the price does not advance. The stock of corn of last year is very much a matter of guess-work, but is supposed to be large. The amount of the deficiency will probably be more or less problematical; but, if it turns out to be one-half, it is very likely that the farmers will get as much for the half as they would have got for the whole if the season had been more propitious, besides securing better prices for what they have held over from last year.

A Geyser Wash-Tub.

One evening Messrs. Spencer and Hamp, desirous of testing the cleansing qualities of the hot springs, attempted to wash a flannel overshirt belonging to the former in their bathing waters. After carefully soaping the garment, they committed it to one of the least active cauldrons in the basin, when to their astonishment the water in the spring suddenly receded, carrying the shirt out of sight, and leaving them the next morning to revisit the spring, which proved to be a geyser of considerable force; and as they stood in mute astonishment upon the edge, and gazed down its corrugated sides, listening to the gurgling and spluttering of the water and the ominous intonations from beneath, an eruption suddenly took place, which projected the missing shirt, with a column of water and vapor, to the height of twenty feet into the air, and in its descent it was caught upon one of the numerous siliceous projections which surrounded the edge of the crater, and recovered.

During our stay in the basin we had the good fortune to witness, beside the eruptions already mentioned, the Castle, the fine, active and the Grotto action. A hard wind was blowing in the morning, when the Castle, by various throbbing, pulsations and shaking gave notice of its intention to discharge.—*From "The Ascent of Mount Hayden," Scribner's for June.*

In New York, the other day, there stood on the sidewalk three old beds, green with age, honeycombed, and with numerous cracks which had been filled. They bore inscriptions in quaint old characters, and had swung in belfries for centuries. The youngest bore an inscription dated 1773, the next 1740, and the most aged 1695. These beds came from Carthagena, and weigh two thousand pounds, and are to be recast into a single bell, which will be placed in the clock tower of Carthagena.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28, 1873.

The market both at home and in New York is extremely dull. The bull clique in gold are reported as controlling about all the available gold and are aiming to embarrass deliveries and advance prices although they were disappointed in the effect that was expected from the important changes in the French government, which was brought about without disaster of any kind. Under the influence of the changes in the administration at Paris the new French loan advanced from ¾ per cent. premium to 4¾. This sudden rally being received by the adherents of the new MacMahon government, Wall street is watching with curiosity the initial steps in the direction of a monarchy—for so it is received in monetary circles—and its bearings upon the foreign financial system.

—Governor Dix has issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, May 28, 1873.

The thirtieth day of May, known as Decoration Day, having been declared a legal holiday by a recent act of the Legislature, and having, in remembrance of the gallant dead who gave their lives for the preservation of the Union, been set apart by general usage for the decoration of their graves, I respectfully recommend that it be solemnized with fitting observance by the people of this State.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State at the Capitol in the city of Albany, this 23d day of May, in the year 1873.

Had the Legislature of this State included Decoration day among the legal holidays instead of stretching the law to include Good Friday, they would have come nearer meeting the approval of public opinion than they have done. The United States government observes the day by closing all public offices; the State of New York honors the day by placing it in the same category as Christmas and Washington's birthday, while the State government of Pennsylvania ignores its existence. We are heartily glad to say that the business men and the people will observe the day as it deserves. The banks will go through the form of keeping open, as they must be prepared to meet all the usual demands. It is not yet decided whether the Clearing House will adjourn on Friday or not.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Bids.	Even. Bids.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	122½	122½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	118¾	118
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	121¾	121¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	120	119⅞
10-40s	114¾	114¾
New 5s	116	116
Currency 6s	118¾	118½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	118½
United States 5-20s of 1862	122
United States 5-20s of 1864	116½
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	116¾
United States 10-40s	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	118½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	121¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	119½

—We referred yesterday to the relative and interdependent value of the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the country. We give below some interesting figures, taken from the census tables of 1870, showing the importance and growth of the country in this respect. The number of persons engaged in agriculture is given at 5,922,741. The following shows the aggregate farm products of the United States as given by the censuses of 1860 and 1870:

	1870.	1860.
Farm, garden a'l, all	$2,447,355,668	
Animals slaughtered	598,986,376	$315,488,000
Home manufactures	24,505,857	20,000,000
Forest products	36,888,277	30,000,000
Market garden products	30,719,229	16,000,000
Orchard products	27,235,180	19,000,000
Wages paid	210,760,284	
Wheat, spring, bush	112,940,459	172,643,934
Wheat, winter, bush	175,486,860	
Rye, bush	21,181,108	20,901,000
Indian corn, bush	838,792,742	838,792,742
Oats, bush	282,320,154	172,643,185
Barley, bush	29,906,305	15,825,868
Buckwheat, bush	8,956,731	17,571,575
Cott n, bales of 400 pounds	3,011,996	5,387,352
Flax, pounds	27,133,744	4,730,146
Hemp, tons	12,746	14,486
Hops, pounds	35,345	1,849,538
Wool, lbs	100,102,987	60,264,913
Hay, tons	27,316,796	10,095,451
Hops, lbs	23,659,021	18,167,603
Irish potatoes, bush	114,121,615	65,797,148
Sweet potatoes, bush	21,769,924	6,038,035
Rye and Indian, bush	5,146,022	5,119,040
Beeswax, lbs	631,129	1,217,756
Honey, lbs	15,767,318	25,000,000
Domestic wines, gals	7,991,203	1,427,259
Sorghum, gals	6,629,605	4,610,091
Sod, tons, bush	1,730,774	14,867
Clover seed, bush	1,535,116	1,345,796
Live stock, all	$1,528,276,407	$1,060,329,915
Horses	7,143,094	6,249,465
Mules and asses, No	1,126,415	1,151,148
Milch cows, No	8,516,333	8,931,277
Working oxen, No	1,309,271	2,251,951
Other cattle, No	18,566,295	14,971,160
Sheep, No	28,477,957	22,471,275
Swine, No	25,135,104	16,516,617
Poultry	$14,092,803	$10,000,000
Bees, hives	2,468,922	1,025,664,207
Milk sold, gals	235,000,000	

This increase is equal and keeps pace with our advance in manufactures, the former being a corollary to the truth that a protective tariff, strengthens and increases manufactures and with them increases the wealth of the country.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 28, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113½
Western Union Tel	84½	84¾	85¼	84¾	84¾	84¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	43	43¼
New York Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Wells-Fargo Express						
American Express						
United States Express						
Erie	100½	100¾	100¾	100¾	100½	100¾
Erie—certificates	63	63½	63½	63	63	63
Michigan Central	93					
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	130	130	130	130	130	130
Cleveland and Pitts	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Cleveland and Toledo	92½					
Chicago and N. W.	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Rock Island	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
St. Paul	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
St. Paul pref	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Wabash	67¾	67¾		68		68
Wabash pref						
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	41
Toledo Pa Div	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Chicago and Alton	107		107		110	
Chicago and Alton pref						
Rost'n, Hart and Erie						
Panama	120					
New Jersey Central						
C. C. and I. C.	93					
Hannibal and St. Jo	35					
Quicksilver						
Atlantic Mail						

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn's Central	95¾	Phila. and Erie	25¾
Reading	94½	Penn's Allotments	54½
United Co.'s of N. J.	129	Pittsburgh 8s	74
Mid. Creek	31½	Allegheny 6s	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	Central Trans tion	48

WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON.

May 24.—The market for wool has been rather quiet for the past week, though the aggregate sales foot up very fairly. The sales of domestic fleece wools have not been large, as stocks are light, and no large lines can be purchased as buyers' figures, or in fact at any price. Those who have choice lots find no difficulty in obtaining full prices for them, but the bulk of trade has been in other lines.

California wool is arriving freely, and large sales have been made of the new clip at about 25 to 28c. The receipts thus far have been largely of Southern wools, but the proportion of Northern on the market will soon be large. Texas, Michigan and Wisconsin have been sold at from 40 to 45c.

Pulled wools have been quiet, and the selections have been mainly in small lots of domestic at about last year's prices.

In foreign wools there have been considerable sales, showing a steady and better demand. Prices of this line have been reduced somewhat within the past month, and the transactions of the week have been about 600 bales, of 51 cents.

Cape have been mainly between 30 and 35 cents. Latest reports from the London sales speak of the market as steady.

Receipts for the week ending May 22, have been 3,471 bales domestic, and 1,000 bales foreign.

Sales for the week foot up 850,000 lbs domestic and 280,000 lbs and bid sales foreign. Included in the above we report the following sales of fleece wools: 6,000 lbs Ohio at 55c; 15,000 lbs do X at 52½c; 30,000 lbs do do, and XX at 50c; 12,000 lbs do do at 48c; and 17,000 lbs do XX at 55c; 15,000 lbs Michigan at 45c; 2,500 lbs medium do at 50c; 700 lbs Wisconsin at 48c; 2,000 lbs medium Pennsylvania at 58c; 1,000 lbs low Western at 42c; 4,500 lbs Maine at 54a57c; 1,000 lbs Missouri at 42c; 1,000 lbs do at 36c; 7,000 lbs super at 46c; 1,000 lbs fine do at 36c.

In unwashed wool we note sales of 3,000 lbs at 32c; 3,000 lbs at 32½c; 10,000 lbs at 33½c; 5,000 lbs at 35c; 5,000 lbs at 40c; 1,000 lbs black at 30c; 3,500 lbs fine at 42c; 3,000 lbs medium at 37c; 15,000 lbs unmerchantable at 34a42c.

In pulled wool the sales have been 1,000 lbs extra at 47c; 2,000 lbs do at 45c; 10,000 lbs do at 47a50c; 2,000 lbs do at 55c; 2,000 lbs do at 58c; 10,000 lbs western pulled at 47a50c; 20,000 lbs do and super at 45a50c; 9,000 lbs super at 41c; 11,000 lbs do at 43c; 4,000 lbs do at 46c; 4,000 lbs do at 47c; 3,000 lbs do at 48c; 2,000 lbs do at 50c; 2,000 lbs do at 52½c; 3,400 lbs low do at 40c; 10,000 lbs do at 40a43c.

There have been sales of 125,000 lbs unwashed combing and delaine at 45a48c, and 2,000 lbs low combing at 50c.

Sales of scoured and tubwashed have been 6,300 lbs scoured at 64c; 12,000 lbs do on private terms; 3,000 lbs coarse do at 60c; 10,000 lbs do at 62c; 2,000 lbs do do at 57c; 5,000 lbs tub at 55c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 24.—There is no material change to notice in price or demand. Sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western X and XX at about 45a48c; delaine 45a50c; medium half blood 54a 55c; coarse, coarse common and quarter blood 43a 50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri X and XX at 45a48c; medium 52a54c; coarse 45a47c. Combing wool—medium washed combing 46c; fine unwashed combing 45c; coarse unwashed combing 45c; coarse unwashed combing 45c. Unwashed—Carding Wool—Fine unwashed delaine; medium unwashed 35a38c; coarse unwashed 30a33c. Tub Washed Wool—Fine but washed 54a55c; fine but washed 52a53c; inferior tub washed 45a50c. Pulled Wool—Philadelphia and country super pulled 48a50c; Philadelphia and country merino and extra 45a47c; western super pulled 42a44c; western merino and extra pulled 43a45c.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

May 24.—Quite an active trade has succeeded the quietness noticed in the early part of the week, and prices have been stiffly held. The assortment of fleeces, both domestic and foreign, is not large to occupy the attention of manufacturers, is very poor, and the supply unusually light for this season; no new Western is expected before July, and by that time in all probability the salable portion of the present stock will be exhausted. Foreign is in moderate demand, and prices remain steady; considerable quantities of Montevideo are arriving, but sell slowly, the price being about 34 cents. The Patriott arrived at Boston from Algoa Bay with 100 bales wool and 360 bales sheep skins. There are no fleeces of any consequence left on the Cape for New York. The sales for the past three days comprise 10,000 lbs Mexican at 17a19c, 12,000 lbs improved do 24a27c, 150 bales Cape 33a36c, 65 bags Mestiza pulled 62½c, 2,500 lbs Texas 19¼c, 75 bags X and super pulled 44a 48c, 43 bales fall California 21c, 72 do spring 30a32c, 15,000 lbs scoured do 59c, 2,500 lbs unmerchantable 37c, 3,000 lbs heavy unwashed 30c, 2,000 lbs domestic combing and delaine 60c, 2,000 lbs light unwashed 35½c, 6,000 lbs X and XX Ohio fleece 50a52c, 5,000 lbs Merino do 56c, 1,200 lbs Michigan do 45a46c, 10,000 lbs scoured do 65a75c.—*Shipping List.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIA

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

THE Constitutional Convention has fixed the salary of its members at $2,500. They evidently attach a great deal more value to their services than any one else would be likely to do.

THE New York Legislature will probably pass a new Local Option law, giving the voters of that State the right to vote on the question of selling fermented liquors separated from the question of selling distilled liquors. The Governor, it is understood, will sign this bill, if it passes.

THE officials of the Pennsylvania Road have, with praiseworthy diligence, forbidden the sale of prize packages and vile literature on the passenger trains of that company; now let them go one step further and stop *all* peddling on the trains. It is a great annoyance to the travelers, and should be abolished altogether.

THE number of postal cards already issued is said to be twenty-five million, and the present rate of issue is about a million a day. This rate, of course, will not be maintained long, but is likely to continue large; and the consequence was that sentimental republicanism daily grew more prevalent among the people, receiving adherents even among the most zealous and bigoted royalists. An important fact to be taken into account is the rapid multiplication of those extreme republicans who, in France, are called democrats or radicals, and sometimes radical democrats, an increase made apparent in almost all the elections that have been held in the last two years. And it is a noteworthy circumstance that this growth of radicalism has been most remarkable in some departments formerly noted for their political conservatism, a circumstance referred by the politicians to the fears of royalist reactions excited by the timid policy and anti-republican tendencies of the monarchical National Assembly. In order to make their discontent most apparent and their protest most effectual against the designs of the Assembly, electors, not radicals themselves, have elected radical representatives.

Watching the progress of opinion and the various signs of the times, M. THIERS was convinced that the Provisional Republic had accomplished its work, and that composition and compromises with the monarchical party were no longer accordant with the views and wishes of the nation. Hence, when lately it became necessary to fill vacancies in the Cabinet caused by resignation, he nominated MESSRS. BERENGER and CASIMIR PERIER, each of whom had lately published his conviction that the republic should be proclaimed as the permanent government of France. The President in conversation with prominent journalists and others had frankly of late often expressed the opinion that, as he held power in the name of the republic, he was bound to find his ministers among its friends, not among its enemies, and in making the foregoing nominations he merely acted upon that principle.

It is also well understood that M. THIERS has felt himself morally bound by his official position to take a decided stand on the side of the republic, as the less objectionable of two alternatives. He has been compelled to choose between a republic, even though it be a real republic of the American or Swiss pattern on the one hand and a royalist reaction on the other. Probably no one better than THIERS knows that the royal pretenders to the throne is capable of saving France. Thus placed between republicanism, even radical republicanism, he could not long hesitate to take the former. Continuing to uphold the provisional republic he must have spent himself in behalf of a party in which he places no confidence, and besides, in its interest he must have taken the lead in a reaction, which, designed to prepare the way for a future monarchy, would counteract the popularity he now enjoys.

It is also said on good authority that M. THIERS has been led seriously to modify his views as to the capability of the people, even of the French people, to govern themselves. He is said to have come to believe in the good sense and good intentions of the masses, especially when duly instructed, and hence regards socialism, communism, etc., as the insanity of the comparatively few, who may be kept in order by the better sense and individualism of the many. If this statement is correct, it implies that THIERS and GAMBETTA have been approaching each other, and helps to account for the position of each of them in the present imbroglio.

At any rate, the monarchical majority of the Assembly seem to have lost all confidence in the conservatism of the President, whom they, at least many of them, denounce as in sympathy and league with the radicals. A part of their dislike for him is due to his refusal to use the power and machinery of the government for the purpose of influencing the approaching general elections in the interest of monarchy. They declare that the Cabinet should be composed exclusively of ministers devoted to the same cause, that the officers of the government, such as prefects, sub-prefects, magistrates, and even masters of the primary schools, should be persons holding their views and zealous in carrying them out, and to THIERS himself they wished to assign the *role* which THIERS assigned to CHARLES the Tenth, "the King reigns and does not govern." In case he refused to gratify their wishes in these respects their intention was to denounce him as a radical and an enemy of property, and to compel him to resign by passing a vote of want of confidence.

Instead of waiting for them to fulfill this programme M. THIERS took the initiative in bringing on the contest, with the result already known. But the end is not yet. The Assembly does not represent the French people, and it would be surprised if, by its action, it shall be found to have committed suicide. Marshal MACMAHON with his army will maintain order, but he will hardly lend himself to royalist schemes, either as regards the elections or other agencies, and THIERS may yet be elected President with an Assembly to sustain his measures.

IMAGINE a lot of rats, filled with forebodings of punishment, all trotting back to the larder with their stolen lumps of cheese, and on how to compassionate the spectacle of the back-pay grabbers hastening to restore their plunder to the Treasury.—*New York Commercial.*

The picture, however, is incomplete without imagining another lot of rats, who have eaten up their cheese, and now stand tremblingly awaiting their doom.

MR. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, one of the Democratic delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, and President of the Reading Railroad, has resigned his seat in the Convention. If he had been as wise a man as he gets credit for, he never would have allowed himself to be found in it; and we do not wonder that, with what he has seen of it, he is ashamed of remaining any longer a member of it.

THE price of coal in England has reached its culminating point, it is said, and rates are likely to be somewhat lower from this time forward. The supply is not increasing, but prices had been forced up to an unnatural point, and hence the present decline. It is the reaction which always takes place after a panic, and no one is sanguine enough to expect a return to old rates. The maximum of supply has evidently been reached, and that precludes the possibility of cheap coal hereafter.

SEVERAL cases were taken up to the Supreme Court, from counties which voted against license, on the ground that the Return Judges did not meet together to add the vote up, but simply filed their returns in the proper office. In all these cases the courts below decided that the objection was not a valid one, and the Supreme Court, in the case from Franklin county, has just sustained the decision of the court below. This, we suppose, will settle all the other similar cases, including the one from Westmoreland county.

A CANDIDATE for nomination, in one of our Western counties, writes a letter to the Republican papers of his county, deprecating the whole business of a personal canvass for votes, and announcing that he will not engage in any such work, and adds:

"If elected, I will try to do my duty faithfully, and look to the interests of my constituents, satisfied with the reward of their approval. If defeated, I will most cheerfully support the successful candidate, and in time to come as in time past, support the *principals* of the Republican party."

Supporting the *principals* of the party is all well enough, in its way; but would it not be just as well to support the party in its PRINCIPLES?

THE glorious uncertainty of the law is proverbial, and new instances of it are constantly arising. In New Hampshire one MICHAEL MCGLYNN, was charged in an indictment in the United States Court, with forging a "money order" and a "material signature" thereto, and was placed upon trial on this indictment. Judge CLARK decided that *the signing a forged signature* to the words "Received the above" at the bottom of the order was not a forgery of a "money order" nor of a "material signature" to said "money order," but was the forgery of a *money order receipt*, or the forgery of r. "material signature" to a money order receipt, and consequently was not an offense against the statute of July 27, 1868, section 5. The jury were instructed to acquit MCGLYNN, and did so.

THE statement that the late Chief Justice CHASE, shortly before his death, in an interview with Senator SUMNER, "spoke with apprehension of the prosperity of the country, and grieved at the tendency of the present administration," is pronounced, on the authority of RICHARD C. PARSONS, of Cleveland, as calculated to do general injury and injustice to the living, because it does not in any sense express the real convictions of MR. CHASE, nor agree in any manner with the opinions he held of General GRANT and his administration. MR. PARSONS says:

"The President Mr. Chase regarded as an absolutely honest, incorruptible, and patriotic man, of excellent sense, and rare good judgment, earnestly striving to do his best to govern the country faithfully and well. And he always spoke of his Administration with entire respect and regard. That Mr. Chase was grieved and greatly annoyed at many things in the present condition of Louisiana, as well as the South generally, and so expressed himself, I have no doubt. But he never held the President, or his Administration responsible for them for a moment."

A CLAIM has been put in for GOV. WOLF as the real father of the Common School system of Pennsylvania, an honor which has hitherto been accorded to THADDEUS STEVENS. The truth is that GOV. WOLF, who was Governor from 1829 to 1835, and was defeated for a third term in the latter year, *was* really a friend to *some* system of Common Schools in Pennsylvania, and called attention to the matter, earnestly, in his messages; but he was unable to carry the Legislature with him. He was a Pennsylvania German; but the German countries, Berks, Northampton, York, and others in which the Pennsylvania German element abounded, were against. It was not until after GOV. WOLF's defeat by RITNER, in 1835, that THADDEUS STEVENS framed the law establishing the Common School system, and passed it. GOV. WOLF was friendly in the abstract, but to STEVENS belongs the honor of giving body and soul to the abstraction, and putting the system into operation. WOLF is entitled to a full share of honor for his early advocacy of it, but the honor of carrying the theory (which did not originate with either WOLF or STEVENS) into practice belongs, beyond question, to THADDEUS STEVENS.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY is a Democratic county, and it has had two Democratic Congressmen, ACKER and BOYER. The latter was one of the Credit Mobilier chaps, who took his share of the swag and kept quiet about it, whilst the former voted for the back pay, took it, and keeps it. Both of them own Democratic papers in that county, and each of these papers leads its own faction in a bitter fight on the other. These are the organs of the Democracy in Montgomery county, and the Reading *Eagle* is moved to hope that some one will start a decent Democratic paper in that county. It says:

"Out upon such pretended leaders! Acker's defense to the back pay steal is frivolous and absurd. Like Boyer, he has in his pockets money belonging to the people which he never earned. We ask the Democratic papers and Democracy of the State to speak out against these two ambitious tricksters, who, if they were goo't and true men, having the interests of the people at heart, would aid in preventing rather than encouraging disorganization of the Democracy in that county. A good, honest, live Democrat who will devote his paper to furthering the principles of the Democratic party, and also the local interests of Montgomery county, and who cares nothing for office, will find a good field at Norristown."

SENATOR CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, took sides in the United States Senate against KELLOGG in the Louisiana case, and was in favor of setting aside both the KELLOGG and MCENERY governments, and ordering a new election. On a recent visit to New Orleans, the MCENERY men, supposing it would do their cause good to parade a Republican Senator against the KELLOGG government, made much of him, puffed him, feted him, and lionized him to their heart's content. Finally, after looking the ground all over and examining the real condition of affairs there, he made a public speech, which has changed their opinion of him. He denounced their lawlessness, the Colfax massacre, and the whole batch of frauds and intrigues that have WARMOTH for their centre; charged them with maintaining a reign of terror towards the blacks; and advised them to quit politics, obey the laws, mind their own business, and do justice that, every reduction of freight rates would enure entirely and solely to the benefit of the consumer, not the producer.

Still more obviously unfounded is the hope entertained by the farmers of relief from railroad competition. Railroad rates are high simply because there is more freight than they are able to carry. When this happens to be the case, the managers of the road will of course exact their own terms, in accordance with a great economical law which government can not interfere with, without disastrous results. The old remedy for extortion under such circumstances is competition, and experience fully proves that, in the case of railroads competition affords no remedy for the abuse. It has been found that where two roads compete with each other for a time, the stronger invariably absorbs the weaker either by consolidation or purchase. This truth may now be considered as so well established by the history of railways that it is useless either to question or try to counteract its application.

Another resource to which the Western farmers look for deliverance from railroad exaction, the improvement and extension of water communication, does not seem, in the light of either experience or reason, to promise important benefits. In the Mississippi river water communication exists all the year round, and yet little use is made of its agency for purposes of transportation. If other water routes were opened up, is there any reason to anticipate that they would be more generally used? Besides, the benefits of river communication would clearly be confined pretty much within a narrow strip of territory on each side of the stream, and railroads would still be needed to convey produce to its shores. In a word, railroads having taken their position in the great system of modern civilization, they form an element which cannot be superceded or shoved aside by any of the old agencies whose places they have taken or whose utility they have modified.

The effectual remedy for the evils of which the Western farmer complains will probably be found at his door. In order to increase his profits he must diminish the cost of producing his crops by taking advantage of all mechanical substitutes for manual labor. But a still more obvious resource is the limitation of the area of competition by creating a home market for the products of his farm. Heretofore the patent error of the Western farmers has consisted in looking exclusively or almost exclusively abroad for their profits instead of building up manufactures in their own neighborhoods, and thus creating a home market. Now the price of wheat at Chicago is its price at Liverpool lessened by freight and charges; and the price of foreign made goods at Chicago is their price at Liverpool increased by freight and charges. With home manufactures and a home market for grain, this would be reversed; the price of manufactures would be their price at the place of production, and the price of wheat at Liverpool would be its price at Chicago with freight and charges added. Then foreigners would seek our markets instead of our seeking theirs, and railroads would seek freights at low rates instead of choosing what they will carry at their own rates, as they do now.

THE MYSTERY OF THE POLARIS.

Reading at once more intensely interesting and more unsatisfactory would not be easily met with than the narrative gathered by newspaper reporters from the mouths of the rescued survivors of the Polaris expedition. Captain TYSON and MR. MYERS, the two most intelligent and most responsible members of the party, though speaking freely concerning some topics of the expedition, are very reserved in reference to others. In this matter they, no doubt, act judiciously, and perhaps upon a suggestion sent to them from Washington, to which place they will be taken as soon as circumstances permit, and where they will report to the proper authorities of the government whatever information relevant or interesting they may possess. In the meantime less important members of the party, and especially the Esquimaux, HANS CHRISTIAN and JOE, are at times found by the reporters very communicative, and frankly, in their simple manner and fragmentary way, impart not only their knowledge but their guesses and suspicions.

One interesting feature of the intelligence brought home by these adventurers in the Polar regions, is its manifest tendency to stimulate the curiosity which prompts Arctic exploration. Whether the ship, Polaris, shall return in safety, or never be heard of again, it is evident that the reports, some confident and others exceedingly vague, brought by Captain TYSON and his companions, instead of allaying the spirit of Polar adventure and rendering the intelligent public content with its prevailing obscurity, have already awakened feelings and hopes which will not rest until other expeditions shall have repeated the attempt to solve the great northern mystery. Persons familiar with what is known of Arctic geography, pronounce the Polaris voyage no absolute failure; even without the records of observations to be hoped for with the return of the ship, the oral statements of the men arrived make highly probable, if not thwarted in his plans by Captain BUDDINGTON, Captain HALL would have succeeded in advancing considerably farther to the North. The point actually reached by him, 82 degrees 16 minutes, is nearer the pole than any other explorer except Captain PARRY ever got, and PARRY's goal, 82 degrees 45 minutes, leaves HALL only 29 minutes to the South. Had HALL, on the route before him, made even that distance farther, or a little more, he would, in all probability, have forever settled the vexed question of an open Polar sea. As it is, he has proved the supposed Polar sea of KANE to be a mere strait. Besides, his observations tend to confirm the theory of an open sea in the North,—a theory still farther corroborated by phenomena, the significance of which is familiar to mariners, observed by Captain TYSON and his party during their sojourn on the floating ice, as well as in their winter quarters. Mild weather with fogs and mists brought down by northerly winds, could come, it seemed to them, from no other source than a comparatively open sea in that quarter. At any rate, this is the belief of the explorers, and concurring as the view does with a theory almost universally entertained by geographers, it may be expected still to enlist adventurers with life and fortune in its practical establishment.

But for the present the interest of this subject is, in the mind of the general public, quite overborne, indeed almost put out of thought by the pathos and mystery of Captain HALL's death. Even before any details of the circumstances attending it had been received, persons familiar with Captain HALL and with the Arctic climate pronounced the report of apoplexy, as the cause of his death, unsatisfactory. He was not of an apoplectic habit, and neither place nor circumstances rendered an attack of the kind a likely occurrence. Then, before the DOLARIS had left the abodes of civilization, disputes and quarrels had broken out in the ship which indicated jealousy of Captain HALL's authority. And now it appears, from the positive statement of the Esquimaux, HANS CHRISTIAN, that HALL himself was fully convinced that he had been poisoned in the coffee given him on his return to the vessel from a sledge adventure to the North. Whether first suggested or not by HALL, the belief was at the time confidently entertained by the Esquimaux, who, like other people of their grade of civilization, are likely to be admirable observers of men and manners, and who, in the bearing of their shipmates, in their faces and acts, read signs of the prevalent suspicion that the Captain had fallen a victim of foul play. The entire series or succession of symptoms also through which the patient passed, strongly confirms the theory of poison. If poison was used as the instrument of his taking off, the occasion also was injudiciously chosen with the view of averting suspicion, by suggesting a natural cause for death. Captain HALL had just returned from a journey of fourteen days, in the course of which he was necessarily exposed to hardships which might be presumed severely to try the constitution and bring on illness. But, in fact, he returned in his usual health and spirits. And finally, assuming the atrocious deed to have been committed, a sufficient motive for it may be found in the collision of will between the Captain, resolved to achieve the object of the expedition, and one or more of those invested with authority in the vessel, who, through timidity, or pusillanimity, or homesickness, or all these causes combined, were tired of the enterprise and resolved to return. Captain TYSON, while speaking very ill of the general character of the officer upon whom the statement of the Esquimaux fixes suspicion, expresses no opinion as to the cause of HALL's death. His reticence may be cast off on his arrival in Washington, when we may hope for more satisfactory information on the subject.

DEMOCRACY SQUARING ACCOUNTS.

It appears to be a time for squaring accounts, just now, in the Democratic party. We have before given the strong protest of the anti-Kellogg and Berks Democratic papers, against longer following the lead of the present managers of the party in this State, and the Lebanon *Advertiser* follows suit in indorsing the protest. The other Democratic papers of the State respond but slowly; but it is plain that there is discontent in the ranks of no ordinary kind. The Lebanon *Advertiser* says:

"There is but one policy, which, if adopted, will lead to victory, and profit to the country, while any and every other will result in disaster—political and otherwise. That is, for the party to proclaim its old and well known Democratic principles, and nominate reliable Democratic candidates for office. Let honesty be our watchword in candidates and principles. We have stooped often enough to conquer and—been conquered. Let us take the Radical bull by the horns this year. If the next Democratic Convention of this State adopts any other policy, an adjournment without making nominations might as well take place; for the Democratic masses will not, and cannot be made to rally again under objectionable banners."

As another illustration of the unhappiness growing up in the Democratic ranks, let us cite the instance of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, which took occasion, the other day, to say of Hon. CHARLES B. BROCKWAY, Representative from Columbia county to the Legislature last session, that he was "watchful, faithful and efficient." From this opinion the Ebensburg *Freeman* dissents in the following emphatic style:

"When a member of the Legislature consents to become the mouthpiece of so infamously notorious a character as Peter Herdic, and aids him by his influence and votes in accomplishing his corrupt and selfish purposes, although he may *possibly* be above actual guilt, he is *not* above strong and well-grounded suspicion. C. B. Brockway was the guide, counsellor and friend of Herdic at the last session in driving through the House his (Herdic's) infamous project to erect the new county of Minnequa against the unanimous protest of all the representatives from the counties out of which Herdic's proposed new county was to be formed.

"No *honest* representative can help to row Peter Herdic's piratical craft and at the same time preserve his reputation untarnished. This has passed into a proverb at Harrisburg."

The *Watchman* and *Freeman* are both Democratic papers.

CHOLERA.

We suppose it is of no use; but it is our duty to remind the people of this city that there is already a report current that the Asiatic Cholera has appeared at New Orleans. A steamboat that recently arrived there was said to have several well-defined cases on board. The Captain has denied it, and perhaps he is right; but the fact remains that the time for this scourge to visit the country is at hand; that if it has not broken out it is likely to do so at almost any time; and that if it appears at either New Orleans or New York it will soon thereafter make its advent here.

And how are we prepared for it? The accumulated dirt of a long and severe winter is still to be found on most of our streets; no steps have been taken to purify cellars or back yards, or to remove the numberless nuisances that breed epidemics. A sudden visit of the cholera or any other plague would find us totally unprepared to meet it or fight against it. Shall this carelessness continue? Shall we live on contented, in spite of danger, and enjoy our fool's paradise, to awake some morning to find the city stricken, smitten and afflicted? It is not a pleasant subject to look at, or think about, we confess; but it is far more pleasant to look the difficulty in the face, *now*, and be prepared for what may at any time befal, than it will be to face the pestilence unprepared. A short horse is soon curried; and we will therefore waste no more words on a subject which should not, in verity, need even that one word to the wise which is regarded as sufficient.

IRON is King, and Cotton is dethroned. The demand for iron is incessant and constantly growing. Cheap iron is as important as cheap food, and the nation that can produce it best and at the lowest rate must not only prosper but must be in the ascendant. Great Britain has hitherto held the foremost place as an iron producer; but it cannot longer maintain its supremacy. The fact that the supply of cheap coal in that country cannot be kept up to the increasing demand of the world for iron, has demonstrated that attention must be directed elsewhere to find an unfailing source of supply. Russia, Germany and France are all beginning to struggle for the place which England must thus soon vacate; but it is to the United States, alone, that the purchasers of iron will have to look for the increased supply which England can no longer be expected to furnish. The English iron masters have already grasped this truth. Mr. J. LATHAM BELL, President of the English Iron and Steel Association, in a late address to that body, admitted that any extension of manufacturing operations in that country, to meet the steadily increasing demand for iron, would have to be regulated, not by the demands for their produce, but by the available supply of coal. At the present rate of increase the total product of iron ten years hence would be 11,500,000 tons, requiring 65,000,000 tons of coal, or nearly double the present consumption, and this increase in coal supply cannot be attained. The supply of either iron or coal from the continent of Europe, Mr. BELL regarded as limited, and therefore not to be looked to in an emergency, and the final reliance, he said, was on the "immense and undoubted resources of the western hemisphere," in regard to which he further says, "in ores of the finest description the resources of the United States are unlimited, while as regards coal our own wealth in comparison is but poverty."

The iron trade of the United States has, therefore, a magnificent future before it. This country must soon, in the very nature of things, supply the iron and coal needed to meet its own wants but those of other nations as well. It will be an old spectacle to see iron ore and coal, and even manufactured iron, going from the United States to England; but it is one of the things which people who have passed the prime of life may yet live to see. Under any circumstances the permanency of the iron trade in this country may be regarded as one of the assured things of the future.

SAN FRANCISCO appears to be in the midst of another big stock excitement, limited mainly to Washoe stocks, caused by the payment of recent heavy dividends on some favorite shares. The advance was stimulated in the first place by a May dividend of $8 per share on Belcher and $10 on Crown Point, yielding, respectively, a total of $832,000 and $1,000,000. This was much larger than any former dividends on the Washoe stocks, and amounted, since January, 1872, to a total of $4,576,000 on Belcher and $3,857,000 on Crown Point, making a total of $8,536,000 divided in seventeen months among the stockholders of these two companies. Next to these mines the Savage is the most profitable, yielding to its stockholders a total of $4,160,000 in dividends against only $1,148,000 for assessments.

There are fifty-nine mines in the Washoe district, and of these only sixteen pay dividends. The others, of course, live in hope. The New York *Bulletin* says:

"It must be admitted that the paying mines in the Washoe district yield very handsome returns. The following is a list of the lucky mines in this district and the total assessments and dividends:

	Assessments.	Dividends.
Belcher	660,000	$ 4,663,120
Crown Point	692,000	5,080,000
Confidence	243,200	78,000
Crown Point	623,370	4,798,000
Daney	192,000	56,000
Empire	242,500	712,500
Gould & Curry	1,137,600	3,526,800
Hale & Norcross	870,000	1,598,000
Imperial	870,000	1,067,503
Kentuck	180,000	1,252,000
Occidental	22,500	20,000
Ophir	1,429,500	1,394,490
Savage	1,145,000	4,160,000
Sierra Nevada	500,000	102,000
Succor Mill and Manufacturing Company	125,400	22,800
Yellow Jacket	1,518,000	2,134,000
Total	$10,373,530	$28,766,120

"This is pretty well, and shows that nothing pays better than a good productive gold mine. But the number of these is limited, and may be counted on the fingers. Out of a list of one hundred and forty-two of the principal mines in San Francisco 'Change only twenty-nine yield a dividend. The assessments of these favored companies, which are mostly in the Washoe district, amounted in March last to $19,309,792, and the dividends to $25,342,619. On ninety-seven companies assessments to the amount of $6,472,085 have been levied. The risks of mining may be inferred from the fact that in California only five mines pay expenses; 16 in Washoe, sixteen; in the White Pine district, one; in Idaho, three; Nevada, one; and in the Ely district, two.

"It is known, however, that many of the mines which are not included in the dividend list are in a favorable condition, and are rapidly approaching a paying point."

IF ANY explanation is needed of the accession, here and there, all over the country, of leading Democrats to the Republican organization, it is to be found in the changed tone of the leadieg Democratic newspapers throughout the country (which term does not include the Pittsburgh *Post*) on the negro question. Where, before, all was hatred and malice and evil speaking, nothing now prevails, but the spirit of almost angelic kindness. The Baltimore *Gazette*, for instance, praises the colored men of New York for being "resolute as well as dignified in insisting upon the principles of citizenship which the Civil Rights law affords," and declares that "the very orderly and lawful way in which they propose to test the matter will win for them hearty sympathy and encouragement;" and the Boston *Post* is unable to see any "good reason why the colored men of New York should be refused citizens' rights. They have done much to deserve and no more than their white brethren to forfeit them, while the recent demonstration to celebrate with due decorum the anniversary of the Civil Rights act was as orderly, imposing and earnest as has been witnessed in that city for many a day. There cannot be difference enough between the representatives of the colored race in Boston and New York to warrant political or other distinction, and to exclude the colored men of Boston from the enjoyment of the full rights accorded white people would be to invidiously discriminate against minds and characters that are ornaments to any State."

This is queer talk for Democratic papers to indulge in. The idea of Democracy without hate to the Negro in it is almost impossible to realize; and we do not wonder at leading Democrats abandoning their party upon finding all that was distinctive in it so rapidly dying out.

THE recent failures among the lumber men of the State of New York show that about one hundred men have been "carrying" 300,000,000 feet of lumber for about six months, in hopes of obtaining a better market, and have been borrowing all the money they could get from the banks to help them carry the load. Failing to get the prices they have been holding for, they have now handed over the lumber to their creditors and acknowledged their bankruptcy.

Every one of these men doubtless had individual capital; yet it must have required well up to ten millions of borrowed money to carry all this lumber. No wonder, in view of such revelations, that money was scarce. This is but one of many similar speculations, all entered into to control and advance prices; and in the urgency of this class of borrowers, besieging and beseeching banks for money to carry over stocks of merchandise of various kinds, we find an explanation of the difficulty which men in the pursuits of ordinary buying and selling have found in borrowing money to carry on their business. Doubtless many a more legitimate enterprise in the interior of New York has suffered during the last half year for want of means, in order that these speculators might have full opportunity to "bull" the lumber market.

One of the Causes of the Vienna Panic.

The following, translated from the Brussels *Cote Libre*, of May 3, shows that real estate speculations had much to do with preparing the Vienna Bourse for the panic which recently raged there. The Vienna Exchange is on the eve of a monetary panic chiefly arising from the locking up of money in real estate speculations, in anticipation of enhanced values through the instrumentality of the international exhibition. The real estate speculation mania has been running riot for some time past at Vienna, and no less than forty building societies had been formed. Whether these building associations have been lacking the ordinary prudence in the selection of lots, or whether they have mismanaged affairs in some other shape, suffice it to remark that the locking up of funds withdrawn from the open market has been considerable. To cap the climax of stringency, the real estate belonging to these companies has, instead of improving in value, declined, and they cannot raise the money on it they calculated to obtain. The amount of money thus withdrawn from the open market appears to figure up no less than 200,000,000 florins. Fortunately, however, the crisis cannot, in any event, last long. The crops all over Austria and Hungary are represented to promise a most brilliant yield, and the harvesting in the Empire commences as early as June. Even supposing, then, that the exhibition did not of itself produce all the results expected, the money which is to flow into Vienna and Austria in general in payment of the gigantic crops anticipated, will greatly contribute towards replacing financial affairs upon a sound and normal basis soon after the apprehended storm shall have passed by.

The Yellowstone.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The dispatch from Gen. G. A. Forsyth to Lieut. General Sheridan, published in yesterday's *Inter-Ocean*, announced an important discovery, and reminds us of the fact that there are large unexplored tracts of country in the West that will well repay labor and expense of discovery and examination.

The exploration of the Yellowstone has been reduced to certainty afterglow, but the key to the first boat that has succeeded in traversing its entire distance from the mouth of the river to the junction with Powder River. The Yellowstone is a branch of the Missouri (more correctly perhaps the Missouri itself, as of the two streams uniting in the north the Yellowstone seems the more important), rising in the eastern water-shed of the Rocky Mountain divide, and flowing in a general northwesterly direction, forming a junction with the Missouri near the forty-eighth parallel of latitude. The few who have traversed its length tell the most entrancing stories of its wild and beautiful scenery, and of the indications of immense mineral wealth which meet the explorer throughout the course of its valley. These stories will probably be dispelled or substantiated by the detailed report of the officer who has so lately accomplished the journey with the object of discovering the nature of the stream and the country through which it flows. One thing the brief dispatch of General Sheridan settles beyond dispute, however, and that is, that this river is navigable for a large class of steamers throughout its entire length from its confluence with the Missouri to the Powder river, and doubtless, with slight improvements, for many miles further.

THE British ship Challenger, with the scientific expedition lately fitted up by the British government for a cruise around the world, has arrived at New York. This expedition of the Challenger is one of the most important that has probably ever left any country, and it is expected that the revelations which will be forthcoming of the many unknown mysteries of the deep will surprise the world of naturalists, navigators and scientists. The originators of the expedition were for a long time appealing to the British government for aid and assistance, but at last their importunities were rewarded, and orders given by the Board of Admiralty for fitting out the expedition. Then no expense was spared, so that success might be the result, and it is expected that, should wind and weather permit, after three years' cruise, many valuable facts will be ascertained and many a doubt set at rest. The ship has been thoroughly fitted up for this special purpose, and everything, even to the smallest utensil. Instruments have been obtained of every known description for the use of the party, and there are stores of sounding gear of all sorts, dredges, nets, seines and lines of every conceivable kind. The officers and the entire staff include a number of eminent scientists, all selected by the English Admiralty for their scientific attainments. So far the expedition has been successful in fishing up from the hidden depths of the ocean many curious creatures hitherto unknown to the world. The Challenger will go from New York to Bermuda; thence across the Atlantic again, and will then proceed upon her long voyage, going first to eastern equatorial regions, where it is expected she will arrive in September.

THE discussions which have ensued upon the loss of the unfortunate steamer Atlantic in England have incited one upon the comparative safety of short vessels, as contrasted with ships of great length. We see that Sir W. Fairbairn has given the weight of his high authority against the construction of clippers. He declares that if the length of a ship is doubled she is weakened just one-half, and if the cargo capacity is enlarged in the same proportion and used, the strength of the vessel is diminished four times. Sir William goes on to say it is high time that Parliament interfered, not only to save human life, but to prevent the building of ships upon unsound principles. He saw no reason why with iron, which was the best material for constructing ships, they should not be made even to bear beating upon rocks for hours without being irretrievably lost. The wreck of the Atlantic will probably soon form the subject of debate in Parliament, and as the House of Commons contains some well known shipbuilders on both sides of the Speaker's chair, something is very likely to be said upon a topic which is of considerable public importance.

PROF. HARRINGTON, who has recently been to Alaska, states that it has not the faintest idea of what to buy that territory. He brings back a most glowing account of its resources. The value of the annual seal and sea-otter catch is estimated at $425,000 per annum. Cod and salmon are very abundant, and Alaska will probably furnish the whole Pacific coast with its codfish. Ice is exported in large quantities to San Francisco. Silver and copper are found in considerable quantities, amber and precious stones in small quantities. There is plenty of bituminous coal for the use of steamers. There is a large supply of timber, and the land is arable, but better adapted to grazing than to agriculture. As the fur trade, and indeed nearly every product of any consequence, is now controlled by one company, the value of fees to come, it is difficult to see wherein lies the advantage of the ownership of Alaska, except to the monopolists. The government gets a very small percentage on its investment. The people of Alaska get comparatively nothing.

AN EXHIBITION more wonderful and interesting than that at Vienna will be held in Russia about the middle of August. The scene of its operations is the historic city of Nijni-Novgorod, which is situated at the confluence of the Volga and the Oka, in Central Asia. The ordinary population of the city is about 32,000 inhabitants, but during the fair that number will be augmented by an addition of 300,000 or 400,000 visitors from all parts of Europe and Asia. The fair is held in specially erected buildings containing 3,000 shops, in which the sales are made. One hundred and forty-five million dollars' worth of wares and goods were brought to last year's fair, and out of that immense quantity only 15,000 worth remained unsold. All kinds of goods and manufactures are sold at this mammoth fair, and an opportunity will be afforded for seeing collected together the people of all countries, and the modes of traffic of each one in Europe.

THE Liquor question has been sharply debated in the Canadian Parliament. The committee to whom the subject has been referred declare that the relation between intemperance and crime as so significant that they cannot be ignored. They assert that four-fifths of all crimes in that country can be traced to intemperance, fortifying their position by the fact that of 25,326 commitments in Quebec and Ontario last year 21,236 are to be traced directly to intoxication. They also cite the opinions of 153 physicians, who testify that alcohol is provocative of disease and death, being in fact a health destroying agency. They are inclined to test prohibition, and are seeking to frame an effective law. There is a strong feeling in the Parliament on the subject, and a stringent law, if not one absolutely prohibitory, will be passed.

IF ANY explanation is needed of the accession, here and there, all over the country, of leading Democrats to the Republican organization, it is to be found in the changed tone of the leadieg Democratic newspapers throughout the country (which term does not include the Pittsburgh *Post*) on the negro question. Where, before, all was hatred and malice and evil speaking, nothing now prevails, but the spirit of almost angelic kindness. The Baltimore *Gazette*, for instance, praises the colored men of New York for being "resolute as well as dignified in insisting upon the principles of citizenship which the Civil Rights law affords," and declares that "the very orderly and lawful way in which they propose to test the matter will win for them hearty sympathy and encouragement;" and the Boston *Post* is unable to see any "good reason why the colored men of New York should be refused citizens' rights. They have done much to deserve and no more than their white brethren to forfeit them, while the recent demonstration to celebrate with due decorum the anniversary of the Civil Rights act was as orderly, imposing and earnest as has been witnessed in that city for many a day. There cannot be difference enough between the representatives of the colored race in Boston and New York to warrant political or other distinction, and to exclude the colored men of Boston from the enjoyment of the full rights accorded white people would be to invidiously discriminate against minds and characters that are ornaments to any State."

This is queer talk for Democratic papers to indulge in. The idea of Democracy without hate to the Negro in it is almost impossible to realize; and we do not wonder at leading Democrats abandoning their party upon finding all that was distinctive in it so rapidly dying out.

THE recent failures among the lumber men of the State of New York show that about one hundred men have been "carrying" 300,000,000 feet

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Women in Florida make from $18 to $23 a week braiding palmetto hats.

Illinois is now having the liveliest judicial contest the State has ever known.

The officers of the charitable societies in Providence have published an appeal to the wealthy citizens to provide low-rent tenemants in reputable neighborhoods in that city.

An impoverished fop wears a ten-cent silver piece on his shirt bosom, and calls it his dime and pin, which it certainly is.

Alexandria, Va., elected a Republican Mayor by 245 majority.

They catch pickerel at Hamburg, N. Y., by tying lines with baited hooks to the feet of geese and driving them across the pond. When a fish bites the geese flounder and make for the shore, when they are relieved of their burden and sent back for more.

The *Mechanics' Magazine*, which has been published in London just fifty years, changed its title to *Iron: the Journal of Science, Arts and Manufactures*, with its new volume, "There's nothing like iron."

Thinking it full time to be rid of the idea that a man on foot has no no right in the street which a man going about with a horse is bound to respect, the Quebec *Mercury* makes an earnest protest against the longer use of that execrable machine called a truck in the narrow and irregular streets of that city.

A colored "seventh son," who vended quack medicines in Nashville, has been arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. A similar interpretation of the statute in the case of the medical impostors in this latitude would do much for the preservation of public health.

Minnesota is invaded by an army of pigeon-trappers from Illinois, Wisconsin, and elsewhere, and the shipments of the captured birds increase daily.

A Vienna letter to the Chicago *Journal* says no amount of bolstering can save the Exposition from being a failure, that the daily expenses are greater than the daily receipts, and that the day of great exhibitions in Europe is past.

A respectable youth in Delaware is under bonds of $500, for kissing a married lady of his acquaintance, without her consent.

It is proposed to hold an encampment of all the surviving Vermont soldiers who served in the war, in Rutland, this summer.

A sensitive Pennsylvanian last week went out and killed himself because a few friends laughed at him; and, at about the same date, an Alabamian under similar circumstances went in and killed a few friends.

The fair grounds of the Agricultural Society at Pittsfield, Mass., still contain a snow drift five feet high and thirty-five feet in diameter, but there are fair grounds for hope that it will melt away before the time fixed for the summer exhibition.

The Concord *Monitor* urges the importance of a convention to revise the Constitution of New Hampshire. It recommends, among other things, biennial elections, an increase in the membership of the Senate, and a decrease in the House, the abolishing of the Council and the veto power. It also suggests the adoption of minority representation in all practicable cases, and a change in the time of the annual elections now held in March, to a less inclement season of the year.

The recently settled Danish dairy colony in Newberry county, S. C., having found their land unsuited for grazing purposes, are gone to see if Illinois will serve their churn.

Multitudinous matrimonial engagements in the senior class at Utica are rendering prudent parents and guardians doubtful about the advantages of admitting students of both sexes into the same college.

Nearly a thousand persons collected in front of a physician's residence, in Wilmington, Del., on Sunday night, to get a glimpse of a ghost reputed to haunt the house. Another ghost, a female ghost, physician, believing that all his patients rest quietly in their beds or graves, appealed to the police to disperse the unwelcome gathering.

A newly married couple in Columbus, Ga., chartered an express wagon for the day on a honeymoon tour, and having stopped on the way at a restaurant and indulged in a $5 treat for themselves and friends, became too h